THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 721.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883;—SHEBAT 11, 5643. [Price Twopence.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th January, at 43, Cambridge-terrace, Humberstone-road, Leicester, the wife of GEORGE R. HOLLANDER, of a son.

On the 12th January, at 35, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, the wife of IGNATZ LÖWY, of a son.

On the 12th January, at 4, Fulbrook-road, Upper Holloway, the wife of W. H. BRALL, of a daughter.

On the 12th January, at 15, Tavistock street, Bedford-square, the wife of BERNARD DÜNKELSBÜHLER (prematurely) of a son

On the 13th January, at 81, St Mary's-terrace, Manningham, Bradford, the wife of LOUIS ARENSBERG, of a son

On the 13th January, at 53, Mildmay Park, N., the wife of H. I. CAHEN, of a daughter.

On the 15th January, at 21, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of A. SOLOMONS, of a son.

On the 15th January, at Rose House, 2, Portsdown road, Maida Vale, W., the wife of GEORGE JACOBS, of a daughter.

On the 15th January, at 53 and 55, Regency Street, S.W., the wife of R. MAYERS, of a son.

[By cablegram].—On the 16th January, at Kimberley, South Africa, the wife of ALFRED E. SABER (née Sara Hart) of a daughter.—American papers please copy.

On the 18th January, at 30, New North-road, N., the wife of LEWIN SOMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd January, at the Central Synagogue, by the Rev. A. L. Green, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, LOUIS L GROUSE, of 1, West-street, Regent-street, to CLARA, eldest daughter of S. LEVENE, Esq.—American papers please copy.

On the 3rd January, at the Central Synagogue, by the Rev. A. L. Green, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, DEBORAH, youngest daughter of JOSEPH GROUSE, Esq., 1, West-street, Regent-street, to MAURICE A. COHEN, eldest son of David Cohen, Esq., 216, Lancaster-road, Notting Hill.

On the 10th January, at Silver's Rooms, 117, Gower-street, by the Revs. M. Barnett and I. Cohen, FANNY, eldest daughter of JACOB LEVY, Esq., West Hartlepool, to SIMON, eldest son of P. FRANKENSTEIN, 27, York-street, Cheetham, Manchester.—No cards.

On the 17th January, at the house of the bride's father, 8, Upper Sans street, Sunderland, by the Rev. J. B. Rittenberg, and the Rev. I. A. Levy, of Hull, GRACE, eldest daughter of Mr. B. BERNSTEIN, to D. A. OLSWANG, of Sunderland.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd December, at Melbourne, Australia, SAUNDERS SOLOMONS, aged 98, the beloved father of Mrs. Benjamin, of Shepherd Street, London. May his soul rest in peace!

On the 13th January, at 15, Princes-street, Spitalfields, ESTHER, the dearly beloved wife of JOSEPH HARRIS, aged 64 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and family. American papers please copy.

On the 14th January, at the residence of his daughter, 16, Bedford-square, Brighton, MOSES ABRAHAMS, late of 1, Pool Valley, aged 78 years. Beloved and respected by all who knew him.—ת״נ״צ״ב״ה.

On Sunday, January 14th, 1883—5643—at 33, Houndsditch, after a long and painful illness, borne with great fortitude, RACHAEL, the dearly beloved wife of S. ENGLEMAN, and mother of George J. Engleman, of 22, Mildmay-road, N., aged 67. May her soul rest in peace!

On the 15th January, at Synagogue Chambers, 10, St. Petersburgh-place, Bayswater-road, SARAH, the infant daughter of HUMPHREY and SARAH PHILLIPS, aged 4 weeks and 4 days.

MRS FREDERICK ABRAHAMS returns THANKS for the kind visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for her late beloved sister, Rachel Cohen.—Queen's Palace of Varieties, Poplar, E.

THE Misses ADOLPHUS return THANKS for visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented sister.—74 Leadenhall-street.

MR. EDGAR COHEN returns THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented and dearly beloved mother.—37, Bedford-square, W.C.

MR. ISRAEL COHEN and FAMILY return their sincere THANKS for letters, cards and visits of condolence received during their week of mourning for their dearly beloved and lamented wife and mother.—56, Tavistock-square, W.C.

MRS. GROS, SONS, and DAUGHTER return THANKS for kind visits, cards, and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented daughter and sister.—13, Mildmay-road, N.

MRS. HENRY HARRIS, Mrs J. COLLINS, Mrs. M. MARKS and DAUGHTERS return their sincere THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved husband and father.—76, Marylebone-lane, W.

MR. MICHAEL HARRIS and BROTHERS return THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late lamented father, Hirsch Thornski of Nieszawa.

MRS. JOHN HYMAN returns her sincere THANKS for kind expressions of sympathy received by her during the week of mourning for her late lamented and much beloved mother, Mrs. Israel Cohen.—14, Taviton-street, Gordon-square, W.C.

MRS. WOOLF HYMAN returns THANKS for kind expressions of sympathy received during the week of mourning for her late lamented and dearly beloved mother, Mrs. Israel Cohen.—20, Taviton-street, Gordon-square, W.C.

MRS. HENRY HYMAN returns THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for hef beloved husband.—26, Belgrave-road, Birmingham.

MRS. HYMAN, SON and DAUGHTERS return THANKS for visits letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented son and brother, Henry Hyman.—Waldeck House, Charles-road, St. Leonards-on Sea.

MRS ALFRED JAY returns THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for her late lamented and dearly beloved mother —46, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, W.C.

MISS DOVE NUNES MARTINES returns her sincere THANKS to her friends for visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for her lamented sister, Hannah Nunes Martinez.

MR. H. I SEEFIELD returns sincere THANKS for kind visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented mother.—39, St. Peter's-road, Mile End.

MR ISAAC WEBER and BROTHERS return their sincere THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late lamented sister.—52, Leman-street.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late ASHER ROSENTHALL will be SET at West Ham Cemetery on SUNDAY NEXT, Jan. 21st, at 3 o'clock.—Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONES in memory of the late Mrs. SAUL SOLOMON, also of the late Miss JANE GERALDINE SOLOMON will be SET on SUNDAY NEXT, January 21st, at 3 p.m., at the West Ham Cemetery. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.—261, Essex-road, Islington

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J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.
Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.

HARRIS and BARNETT, MONUMENTAL MASONS.
Works:—1A, BEAUMONT-STREET, MILE END, E.
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments in all kinds of Stone and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs forwarded on application. Private residence 17, Beaumont-square, Mile End, E.

RABBI PREACHER WANTED.

THE CONGREGATION,
"SHERITH ISRAEL"
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
desire to engage a
RABBI PREACHER,
to succeed the Rev. Dr. H Vidaver,
deceased.

Applicants must possess all the qualifications required of a Rabbi, and must be fully competent, to preach in the English language.

Address,
ISAIAH COHN, Secretary,
Congregation "Sherith Israel,"
corner Post and Taylor Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE.
JOHN STREET, THORNHILL ROAD.

THE Board of Management of the North London Sydagogue invite applications for the office of חזן and בעל קורא; and in addition such duties of a clerical nature as may from time to time be required by the Council of the United Synagogue, or the Board of Management of the North London Synagogue, in accordance with Bye law, 127. Candidates will be required to produce Testimonials, and must not be more than forty years of age.

The salary attached to the office is £300 per annum, inclusive of all fees. The future officer's time to be, if required, entirely at the disposal of the congregation.

Application to be made in writing to the Secretary. Expenses of candidates will not be defrayed.

By order,
JULIUS A. GOULDSTEIN, Sec.
January, 1883—5643.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

MR. P. B. SAUL, of Jews' College, will DELIVER a SERMON TO-MORROW MORNING.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL,
BELL LANE, SPITALFIELDS.

THE immediate rebuilding of the Jews' Free School having now become unavoidable, a PUBLIC MEETING in aid of the Building Fund will be held during FEBRUARY.

Further particulars will be duly announced.
J. D. BARNETT, Sec.

נוה צדק
JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM,
LOWER NORWOOD.
(Removed from Mile End and the Tenter Ground).

A SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at the HOSPITAL, Lower Norwood, on SUNDAY, 18th February, 1883, at Half past Two o'clock in the day, to Elect Honorary Officers and Committee for the ensuing year; to elect TWELVE BOYS and SIX GIRLS as inmates; to receive the Treasurers' Accounts for the past year, and the Annual Report on the state of the Institution; and for such other business as may occur.

The Ballot will commence at Half past Two, and close at Half-past Three o'clock precisely.

Any Governor desiring to nominate another Governor as candidate for election to fill any of the Honorary Offices, or to serve on the Committee, must make such nomination in writing and forward the same to the Secretary at least 14 days prior to the election.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.
13, Spital Square, E.

A Train leaves London Bridge for Lower Norwood, 1·45 p.m.
Ditto for Tulse Hill, 1·20 p.m.
Ditto, Victoria Station for Lower Norwood 1 30 p.m.

WESTMINSTER JEWS' FREE SCHOOL,
60, GREEK STREET, SOHO, W.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors will take place on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the SCHOOL, to adopt the Balance-Sheet and Annual Report: to Elect Honorary Officers and Committee for the ensuing year; to appoint Trustees of the Property of the Institution; and for such other business as may occur.

By order, JACOB WOOLF, Sec.

CAUTION.—Ask for (CRYSTAL PALACE) BOND'S GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK. See you get it. The words "DAUGHTER of the LATE JOHN BOND" appear on labels. Avoid spurious imitations See actions gained with costs Thirteen Prize Medals. Five Gold.—Works 75, Southgate-road, London. Agents wanted.

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CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
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Prospectuses, statements of accounts and proposal forms may be had on application.

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME
WALMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL, W.

THE BIENNIAL BALL in aid of the Funds will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, MARCH 29th, 1883.

ERNEST D. LÖWY,
ERNEST H COLLINS, } Hon. Secretaries
EDWARD DE STERN, } Ball Committee.
HENRY NATHAN, Hon. Treasurer.

URGENT APPEAL.

ON Rosh Hodesh Hanucca a serious fire broke out in Kingston, Jamaica, which in about four hours laid nearly half the city in ruins. To our sorrow and distress our synagogue was demolished in the devouring flames. Nothing has been saved. We are now without a house of worship.

We urgently APPEAL to our brethren of the house of Israel to come forward to aid us in our endeavours to raise a house of prayer to the God of Israel. Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by
A. H. NIETO, Minister.
Kingston Jamaica.
24th Dec. 1882.

CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PRINCE OF WALES ROAD, N.W.

THE NEW TERM COMMENCED on THURSDAY, 18th January, 1883.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
SANDALL ROAD, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.

THE NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, 23rd January, 1883.

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Open on Week-days from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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Established in 1874.
TRANSACTS all Business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity, for a moderate Commission.

MOURNING. ELEGANT AND ECONOMICAL.
DRESSMAKERS & MILLINERS
Should use KAY & RICHARDSON'S
"RAIN-PROOF" PATENT CRAPE.
Prize Medal—Paris Exhibition, 1878.
SOLD BY ALL DRAPERS

STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st.

MISS ELAINE VERNER (late of the Royal Lyceum Theatre) has the honour to announce her THIRD COSTUME DRAMATIC RECITAL will take place at STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 8:30, assisted by Mr. F. A. Roster, Miss Maud Verner and Mr. John L. Child, Vocalist, Mr. Faulkner Leigh.

Miss Elaine Verner will appear as ROSALIND, JULIET and HELEN, and will RECITE, by desire, "NED," by Re Henry, and "TICKET O' LEAVE," by George R. Sims.

Tickets to be obtained of Miss Verner, 67, Great Portland-street, W., or at the Steinway Hall.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEW ORPHAN SOCIETY.
Instituted 1703.

WANTED a Married Couple as MASTER and MATRON of this Institution (which will be at the West end of London), to take charge of about twelve boys. Applications by letter only, containing full particulars, to be addressed to the President, Daniel Castello, Esq., 19, Montagu Square, Hyde Park, W

By order,
SAMUEL I. COHEN, Sec.

MANCHESTER HEBREW CONGREGATION.

WANTED a SECRETARY. Salary £2 2s per week. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to L. Cobe, Esq., President, Great Synagogue Chambers, York-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

WANTED, for the NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE HEBREW CONGREGATION a CHAZAN and TEACHER (eight hours' tuition per week) competent to train and lead a choir. Salary £150 a year and perquisites; also a Shochet, Second Reader and Porger. Salary £75 a year and perquisites. Send applications, stating age, to Mr. J. H. Bernstone, President, 1, Windsor Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on Tyne.—No expenses will be defrayed except to successful candidates.

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL—A friend having several copies of a publication called "THE CHRISTADELPHIAN," would be pleased to give one to any person who might desire information upon the Prophecies concerning the future condition of Israel. Address, C. H. Keats, 8, Queen's Bench buildings, Newington Causeway.

WEDNESDAY EVENING & SUNDAY AFTERNOON BOY'S HEBREW and RELIGIOUS CLASSES have been formed in the North of London. Terms moderate. Apply by letter, Advertiser, 284, Kingsland-road, N.

JEWISH WEDDINGS, BALLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINNERS.

SILVER'S ROOMS,

The above are admirably adapted for Jewish Weddings, Balls, and other festive gatherings. The extensive suite of rooms has been decorated in the most elaborate style, and every provision made to meet the requirements of patrons.

The accommodation will be found to be in every respect unrivalled, and the arrangements will be carried on in a manner which will leave nothing to be desired.

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Out-door orders personally attended to as heretofore.

N.B.—PLEASE SEND ALL ORDERS DIRECT.

*** The above Rooms may be had for PUBLIC or PRIVATE MEETINGS. Terms moderate.

489, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD
(Near Victoria park.)

NOTICE.

MR. M. JOSEPH of 101, Middlesex-street, begs to inform the Jewish inhabitants of the district that he has OPENED the above establishment for the supply of fresh and fried FISH, new Dutch herrings, Spanish olives of the finest quality.

Orders punctually attended to at one day's notice.

SHORTHAND now almost indispensable for Business and Commercial pursuits; education incomplete without its The METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery-lane. Established 1870. General opinion of one thousand completed pupils is: "The facilities and rate of progress are unexampled. Individual instruction and reporting daily from 10 to 10. Prospectuses free. Write or call.

"VOICE of JACOB"—WANTED Vol. 6—Address 500, Jewish Chronicle office.

THE Trustees of the Balance of the MANSION HOUSE FUND for the RELIEF of RUSSIAN JEWS beg to acknowledge with thanks the following DONATIONS:

Anonymous New York, per "Jewish Chronicle."	£3	3	0
Collection, Mansell-street Synagogue, per L. Emanuel, Esq. ...		2	2
Collection in Parish Church, Andoversford, Cheltenham, per Rev. H. V. Hebert, Vicar	1	0	0
Second and Final Donation from Brisbane, per Ch. S. V. Millingen	125	0	0
Collection at stores of Messrs. Moseley and Hyman, Kimberley South Africa, per "Jewish Chronicle"	3	0	0
Collection in Napier, New Zealand, per David Levi, Esq.	16	10	0
Anonymous, postage stamps per S. H. Vallentine, Esq.			11
Collected by Mrs. Sternberg, Clifton, per "Jewish Chronicle." ...		13	6
	£119	9	7

SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR
5, FASHION STREET, SPITALFIELDS.
Patron—Rev. Dr. ADLER.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the SOUP KITCHEN is OPEN for the season. The days of Distribution are Mondays and Wednesdays, from six till half-past seven in the evening, and on Fridays from eleven till twelve.

The visits of donors and others will be esteemed as a favour, and will enable the public to judge for themselves of the advantages of this Charity.

Donations received since last advertisement:

Miss Flora Goldsmid	£10	10	0
Mr. M. Beddington, per Mr. S Levy	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Henry	2	2	0
Mrs. Davis, London Hall	2	2	0
Mr. D. Q. Henriques	1	1	0
Per. Mr. D. Jameson, President.			
Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore	£10	10	0
Mrs. Edward H. Beddington	3	3	0
Mr. I. Pariente	3	3	0
Mrs. Sara Gompers	1	1	0
Mr. Abraham Simons		10	6
Mr. Henry Van Staveren		10	6
M. H. J.		5	0
Per Rev. M. Keizer.			
T. T.	£3	0	0
Messrs. Lion, Lion, and Son ...	2	2	0
Per Rev. A. Barnett.			
Mr. S. Lip c itz	1	1	0
Per Jewish Chronicle.			
Mr. H. Jacobs, Sheerness... ...	£1	1	0
Mr. David Lowhime		5	0
Some Children		5	0

Donations are urgently solicited and will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen: Mr. D. Jameson, President, 85, Mansell-street, E.; Mr. Samuel Levy, Vice-President, 151, Minories; Mr. S. Boas, junr., Vice-President, 12, Ferntower-road, Highbury New Park; Mr. Henry Lazarus, Treasurer, 287, Old-street, E.C.; by any member of the Committee; by the Secretary, 13, Spital-square, E.; and at the London and Westminster Bank (Eastern Branch), 130, High-street, Whitechapel, E.

J. SALOMONS, Sec.

TRADESMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Corrected List of Donations:

Per. Woolf Hyman, Esq.			
Phillip Falk, Esq., in memory of his mother	£5	0	0
Messrs. R. Dixon and Co	4	0	0
A. Collins, Esq.	3	3	0
Messrs. P. R. Poland and Son ...	2	2	0
Messrs. Apfel Brothers	2	2	0
Messrs. Phillips, Politzer and Co. ...	2	2	0
Messrs Parker Hodgson, and Co ...	2	2	0
Messrs. Read and Son	2	2	0
Leopold Apfel, Esq.	2	2	0
J. W. Wolfe, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Co. ...	1	1	0
Messrs. Flack, Chandler, and Co....	1	1	0
Messrs. Marcus and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. Smale and Peach	1	1	0
Messrs. S. Vorley and Son	1	1	0
Messrs. William Potter and Sons ...	1	1	0
E. I. Cohen, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Ellis, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Beyfus, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Travis, Esq.	1	1	0
Max Hollender, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Harris, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Sinn, Esq.	1	1	0
C. D. Harrod, Esq.	1	1	0
— Cremetti, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks & Cotton	1	0	0
Messrs. Hirschel and Meyer... ...		10	6
Moss Cohen, Esq.		10	6
Aubrey Hyman, Esq		10	6
George Sims, Esq.		10	6
S. R. Schwabe, Esq.		10	0
— Green, Esq....		10	0
— Andrews, Esq.		10	0
— Sweeting, Esq.		5	0
	£47	9	0

JEWISH (Male) Nurse.—The Advertiser SEEKS a POSITION as above. Has good credentials, large experience and quiet habits. Address, E. M., 34, Halliford-street, Essex-road, N.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.

THE attention of the benevolent public is called to the following case, The circumstances connected with which are of the the most painful character. An inquest was held on the 29th ult., at the London Hospital, before Sir J. Humphrey, coroner, on the body of Frances Furst, aged 6 months, whose death was caused by fire. From the evidence given by Rudolph Furst, father of the child, residing at Upper East Smithfield, it appeared that on the 26th ult. he having left home seeking his living, his wife, the deceased, and two other children remaining there. On his return he found that the house had been burnt down without being able to trace the origin. It was elicited from Robert Macaire a witness at the inquest, that immediately on noticing the fire he ran to the spot and two or three men trying to break open the cellar bars. A man then presented himself and said, "there are some children there." The mother of the infant immediately came and handed a child through the area railings, and although requested to come out she would not; she ran back into the burning room and fetched another child, which she delivered over in a similar manner, again returning to the burning room she brought out what appeared to be a burning bundle of rags, she threw it up, and on some men jumping upon it to put the fire out it was found to be the body of the deceased child. The mother then, herself endeavoured to rush out of the burning building but fell down insensible from exhaustion and the injuries she sustained, and was only by the greatest difficulty and danger dragged out by Mr Macaire. By this calamity Mr. Furst has been deprived of all that he possessed, his furniture and little stock having been destroyed. It is with a view of resuscitating the applicant in his former position by enabling him to follow his previous calling that the undersigned urgently solicit the assistance of the benevolent public.

Per J. A. Britton, Esq., Hon. Secretary.			
— Sherwood, Esq, Houndsditch	£0	10	6
H. L. Cohen, Esq.		10	0
Mrs. Lazarus, Tavistock square...		10	0
Woolf Hyman Esq.	1	1	0
L. Nathan, Esq.	1	0	0
E. Isaacs, Esq.		10	6
Charles Samuel, Esq.	1	1	0
Hyman Myers, Esq		10	6
J. L. and J.		6	6
B. E.		10	6
J. P.		5	0
M. Beddington, Esq.	5	0	0
B. Barnett, Esq., Hull		10	6
Messrs. David Hyam and Co. ...	1	0	0
L. Lewisohn, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas Woodley, Esq., C.C. ...		10	0
Henry Nathan Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. P. and S. Beyfus	1	0	0
Isaac Jacobs, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Rev. D. Piza.			
Mrs. Philip Joseph	£1	1	0
Messrs. M. and A. Hess		10	6
Mrs Lowenstark		5	0
Miss Lowenstark		5	0
Louis Boss, Esq.		5	0
P. (stamps)		5	0
J. Mocatta, Esq., jun.	2	0	0
J. P. Paiba, Esq.		10	0
Mrs F. Alexander	1	1	0
Per Rev. S. J. Roco.			
E. Foligno, Esq.	£1	0	0
Louis Isaacs, Esq.		5	0
Per. Rev. I. Cohen.			
John Hart, Esq.	£0	10	6
Henry Lyons, Esq.		10	0
Henry Solomon, Esq....	2	0	0
Colman Moses, Esq...		5	0
Mrs. L. Ososki...		10	0
	£3	15	6
Collected by Mrs. L. Davidson.			
Chief Rabbi	£0	10	0
Mrs. Adler	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. H. Adler		10	0
M. N. Adler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Goldsmid...	1	0	0
Mrs. L. Lucas	2	0	0
Mrs. D. Q. Henriques... ...		10	0
Mrs. L. Davidson	2	0	0
Miss Juliana Davidson		2	0
Arthur Wagg, Esq.		10	0
Mrs. Edward Wagg	1	0	0
Mrs. F. L. Lucas	2	0	0
	£12	2	0
Per I. M. Myers, Esq.			
Lady A. de Rothschild	£3	0	0
H. Van Ryn, Esq.		5	0
Per Samuel Harris, Esq., C.C.			
M. H.	£2	0	0
Samuel Levi, Esq.	1	1	0
S. Harris, Esq, C.C.	1	1	0
Nobody...		10	0
M.		2	6
Per Jewish Chronicle.			
Mrs. Lowthime, Birmingham ...	£0	10	0
Mrs. M. Joshua	1	1	0
E. J.		5	0
H. Guedalla, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs D. Hyam, Hanover		10	0
J. Krailsheimer, Esq.		10	6
Miss R. Barnett		5	0
Per Jewish World.			
Jacob Piza, Esq.	£1	1	0
John Hands, Esq.	1	1	0
R. C.		2	6

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

Rev. D. Piza, Heneage lane, Bevis Marks, E.C.

Rev. I. Cohen, Synagogue Chambers, Great St. Helens, E.C.

Rev. S. J. Roco, Heneage-lane, Bevis Marks, E.C.

Mr. I. M. Myers, 38, Duke street, Aldgate

Mr. Samuel Harris, C.C., 154 and 155 Houndsditch, E.C.

Mr. L. B. Benjamin, 4, Houndsditch, E.C.

Mr. E. Teller 46, Upper East Smithfield, E.

Mr. J. A. Britton, Honorary Secretary, 13, Houndsditch, E.C., and at the office of the Jewish Chronicle.

URGENT APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

THE SYMPATHY and ASSISTANCE of the benevolent is hereby earnestly and respectfully solicited by the undersigned on behalf of Mr. J. VOGEL, of 23, Fashion Street, Spitalfields, who, having always maintained his wife and five children in a most respectable and independent manner, is now entirely incapacitated from following his avocation, or any other handicraft, in consequence of the entire loss of the use of his hand through a machine accident.

The undermentioned gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of raising a small capital on his behalf, and to place him in some business by which they hope to enable him to support those depending on him; and by making this appeal to assist them in such a truly deserving case, they are emboldened by the ready benevolence at all times evinced by the Jewish public.

Donations will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by—

Mr B. I. Van Staveren, 50, Doughty Street, Russell Square, W.C.

Mr. A. Limburg, 21, White's Row, Spitalfields.

Mr. L. Reed, 16, Bell Lane, Spitalfields.

Mr. L. Kattenburg, 33, Brushfield Street, Spitalfields.

Mr. M. Staal, 414, Hackney Road.

Mr. C. Bernard, Sandy's Row Synagogue.

Mr. A. Prins, 17, St. Mark Street, Goodman's Fields, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. Corper, 32, Maidman Street, Burdett Road, Mile End, Honorary Secretary.

And at the office of the "Jewish Chronicle."

By direction of the Executors of the Will of the late M. Levy, Esq.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on TUESDAY, February 6th, at 2, in lots, the following valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES:

FREEHOLDS.

1.—No. 6, Creechurch-lane, and No. 1, King-street, Leadenhall-street, leased to Messrs Hewlett for 21 years from '77, at £210 per annum, and occupied by Messrs. Phillips and Co., Fruit Merchants, at the increased rental of £350.

2.—Alpha-place, King's Cross, opposite the Metropolitan Railway Station. A piece of ground of about 7,600 feet area, with workshops, coach-houses, stabling, and other buildings thereon, let upon lease, expiring '84, at the yearly rent of £135, and underlet at considerably higher rentals.

LEASEHOLDS.

1.—No. 30, Commercial-street, Whitechapel. A spacious Warehouse, held for 99 years from '61, at £30 per annum, and underleased for 28 years from '62, at the inadequate rent of £165.

2.—No. 6, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. An excellent Dwelling house, held from the Duke of Portland for 39 years from '58, at a rent of £70 a year, and underleased for the whole term (less 4 days) at the low rent of £210.

3.—No 18, Edgware-road (a few doors from Hyde Park on the East and best side). A capital Shop and Dwelling House, with private entrance, 63, Bryanston street, held from Lord Portman for 99 years from '60, at a rent of £60, and underleased for 21 years from '70, at £270.

4.—No. 20, Edgware-road. A capital Shop & Dwelling House, with private entrance, 65, Bryanston street, held from Lord Portman for 99 years from '60, at the rent of £59, now leased for 21 years from '76, at the rent of £233 3s.

5.—No. 22, Edgware-road A capital Shop and Dwelling House, with private entrance in Bryanston-street, held from Lord Portman for 99 years from '60, at a rental of £40, and underleased for 21 years from '79, at £220.

6.—No 6, Bryanston-street. A capital Shop with Dwelling House, held from Lord Portman for 99 years from '60, at a ground-rent of £40, and underleased for 21 years from '68, at a rental of £100.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. Emanuel and Simmonds, Solicitors, 36, Finsbury-circus, E.C.; and of Lumley's, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

BEDFORD PLACE.—Commodious Family RESIDENCE to be LET on Lease. Rent £140. Stabling attached. Premium for lease of 16 years. Full particulars and order to view of Messrs. James Lewis and

---

CAROLINE PLACE.—Lease 8 years. Rent £75 Contains 14 rooms, in good decorative repair. Premium for lease. Full particulars as above.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited)

6, LOTHBURY, E.C.

Subscribed Capital	£2,250,000
Paid-up Capital	675,000
Reserve Fund	145,000

DIRECTORS.

James Charles Esq.	M. E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
James Dickson, Esq.	D. S. Schilizzi, Esq.
E. T. Doxat, Esq.	Baron Herman de Stern.
Sir Andrew Lusk, **Bart.**, M.P.	James Stern, Esq.
A. P. Petrocochino, **Esq.**	

General Manager—Alfred Brown.

Solicitors—Messrs. Maples, Teesdale and Co.

Brokers—Messrs. Hope, Dodgson, and Newbury.

Branches—Victoria-street, Westminster; No. 1, Sydney-place, Onslow-square.

AGENCIES.

Waltham Abbey, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross.

BALANCE-SHEET

Presented at the FORTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the **Shareholders**, held at the Head Office of the **Bank**, on Tuesday, January 16, 1883.

Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart., M.P., in the Chair.

DR.		
To capital issued, viz.: 45,000 Shares, £50 each, £15 per Share paid		£675,000 0 0
To amount due by the Bank on current, deposit and interest accounts		2,826,664 10 1
To acceptances		582,929 15 10
To reserve fund		135,000 0 0
To redemption of premises fund		4,553 0 0
To balance from 30th June, 1882	£4,206 2 2	
To balance of profit for half-year after providing for bad and doubtful debts	70,544 15 10	
	£74,750 18 0	
Less interest paid on deposit and other accounts	18,295 16 6	
		56,455 1 6
		£4,280,602 7 5
CR.		
By Government, India and Colonial Bonds and Metropolitan Board of Works Stock		£206,850 0 0
By bills discounted		630,911 10 1
By loans and other securities		2,038,557 1 11
By acceptances as per contra, secured		582,929 15 10
By Bank premises, furniture and fixtures		23,680 4 8
By Cash in hand, and at Bank of England	£317,673 14 11	
At call	480,000 0 0	
		797,673 14 11
		£4,280,602 7 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To current expenses, including directors' remuneration	£14,221 18 11
To payment of dividend, at the rate of 7 per.cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1882	23,625 0 0
To reserve fund	10,000 0 0
To rebate on bills not due	4,128 1 1
To amount carried to profit and loss new account	4,480 1 6
	£56,455 1 6
By amount brought down	£56,455 1 6
	£56,455 1 6

We have compared the balances as set forth in this balance-sheet with the books, and find the same correct.

FREDERICK FEARON,
GEORGE BROOM, } Auditors.

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by JAS. DICKSON, Esq., and carried—

"That the report and balance-sheet now presented to the meeting be received and adopted."

(Extracted from the minutes.)
ANDREW LUSK, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HEAD, Secretary.
No. 6, Lothbury, E.C., Jan. 16, 1883.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited)

6, LOTHBURY, E.C.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Current Accounts opened in accordance with usual practice of London banks, and money received on deposit in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, upon which interest will be allowed at the current rate of the day. Deposits received for fixed periods, according to arrangement.

Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of the world.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken.

Every other description of banking business transacted.

ALFRED BROWN, Manager.
London, Jan. 16, 1883.

YOUNG Gentlemen who are desirous to visit Germany for their education will find with the undernamed a comfortable HOME, with liberal table and care education on moderate terms. Best English and German references.

Moritz Weinberg, Chorister and Tutor, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.

A Superior Jewish BATH to be LET in the district of Islington. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Apply at 63, Oakley-road, Islington, N.

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT of the CITY BANK (Limited), LONDON.

At the Ordinary GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, TUESDAY, 16th January, 1883.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

Henry John Atkinson, Esq.	Sir Wm. McArthur. K.C.M.G., Ald. M.P.
John Henderson, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Henry Holmes, Esq.	
Samuel Joshua, Esq.	Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	

James E. Vanner, Esq.

Head Office (corner of Finch-lane), Threadneedle-street.
Alfred George Kennedy, Manager.
David G. H. Pollock Assistant Manager

BRANCHES.

Bond-street Branch, 34, Old Bond-street.—Edward G. Mullins, Manager.

Tottenham-court-road Branch, 159 and 160, Tottenham-court road.—Frederick B. Kirby, Manager.

Ludgate-hill Branch, 61 and 63, Ludgate-hill.—George W. Oakley, Manager.

Paddington Branch, 219 and 221, Edgware-road.—Thomas Reed, Manager.

Knightsbridge Branch, 7, Lowndes-terrace, —Richard S. Fennings, Manager.

Aldgate Branch, Aldgate-buildings, corner of Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street—Alfred Jaques, Manager.

Holborn Branch 34, Holborn viaduct—William H. Nicholls, Manager.

Old-street Branch, Great Eastern-street—George Short, Manager.

Secretary—Ashley Fisher.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following report was read, viz:—

The Directors present to the shareholders the annexed Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year to 31st December, 1882, showing that after providing for interest on deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross Profits, with £8,319 12s. 11d. brought forward from the last account, amount to £121,097 16s. 7d.

Provision being made for current expenses, rebate on bills discounted not due, and for interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum on amount received in respect of 20,000 new shares issued in September last, the Directors declare a Dividend, free of income tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £800,000, the Capital paid up, add £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, thereby increasing it to £380,000, and carry forward to the next account £8,138 9s. 3d.

The Chairman having declared the Dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, free of Income Tax, payable on and after the 17th instant,

It was Resolved unanimously—

That the Report now read be received and adopted.

That a cordial vote of thanks be given to the Chairman and Directors for their care and good management of the Bank during the last six months, and also to the Manager, Branch Managers, Secretary, officers, and staff of the Bank for the judicious manner in which they have carried on its business.

That thanks be given to the Auditors for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

(Signed)
JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.
ASHLEY FISHER, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK (Limited), LONDON.
BALANCE-SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

DR.		
To capital paid up, viz., £10 per share on 80,000 shares		£800,000 0 0
To amount received in respect of new shares		199,600 0 0
To reserved fund		355,000 0 0
To current and deposit accounts		4,065,942 14 1
To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, approved securities, &c.		2,204,591 8 7
To liabilities on foreign bills negotiated		6,253 7 7
To profit and loss account, viz.: Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£8,319 12 11	
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	112,778 3 8	
		121,097 16 7
		£7,752,485 6 10
CR.		
By Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock		£384,953 2 11
By cash, In hand	£230,328 8 11	
At Bank of England	238,753 2 9	
At call	510,000 0 0	
		979,081 11 8
By bills discounted	1,532,021 9 1	
By loans, advances, &c.	2,541,848 10 4	
		4,073,869 19 5
By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra		2,204,591 8 7
By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra		6,253 7 7
By current expenses		35,785 16 8
By bank premises, head office and branches		67,950 0 0
		£7,752,485 6 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

DR.		
To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c.		£35,785 16 8
To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due		9,678 10 8
To amount transferred to reserved fund, in addition to £355,000 already at the credit of that account		25,000 0 0
To interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount received in respect to new shares		2,495 0 0
To dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on £800,000, amount of paid up capital upon 80,000 shares		40,000 0 0
To undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account		8,138 9 3
		£121,097 16 7
Reserved Fund, 31st December, 1882		£355,000 0 0
Now added		25,000 0 0
		£380,000 0 0
CR.		
By balance brought down, viz.:—Undivided profit brought forward from last half year	£8,319 12 11	
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	112,778 3 8	
		121,097 16 7
		£121,097 16 7

JOHN JONES, Chairman,
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN,
WILLIAM McARTHUR,
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, } Directors.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

To the Shareholders of the City Bank (Limited) —We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair balance-sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN CURRY,
WILLIAM E. EAST, } Auditors.

DORIC LODGE, 28, Bow Road, E.—The LEASE and FIXTURES of this capital Residence TO BE DISPOSED OF with possession at Lady-next. It contains on the top floor three good bed rooms; on the first floor three large bed rooms, dressing and morning and bath rooms, with hot and cold supply; on landing, store closet, lavatory, &c.; on the ground floor, fine entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, billiard room, with full-sized table, lavatory, &c.; in the basement, capital kitchen, pantry, scullery, larder, wine cellars, W.C., &c. A large garden, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs, two vineries, forcing-houses, potting house, &c. Apply to Mr. James Garrett, the Bow Brewery, Bow, E.

A Lady REQUIRES full BOARD and APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable family. Bayswater or Kensington preferred. Terms moderate Address 181, Jewish Chronicle office.

A Gentleman can be RECEIVED in a private Jewish family residing in Maida Hill, near rail and omnibus. Late dinner. Large garden; lawn Tennis. Unexceptionable references required. Address 2197, Jewish Chronicle office.

A Highly respectable family in the immediate vicinity of Canonbury Station, wishes to meet with one or two gentlemen for BOARD and RESIDENCE. Cheerful society. Address, 114, Jewish Chronicle office.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE is offered to a gentleman who desires to have the comforts of a home in a private family where there are no children or other boarders. Fitted bath room, with hot and cold water, &c., and every domestic convenience. Late dinner. References exchanged W.C. district. Address 2780, Jewish Chronicle office.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE in a small private family with every home comfort. House pleasantly and conveniently situated near Royal Oak Station. Highest references given and required. Address, B. 52, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED at once by a German family in the country, a strictly orthodox Jewish COOK. Address, at once, 205, Jewish Chronicle office.

עד כ־יבא שילה

UNTIL HE (JUDAH) COMETH TO SHILOH. A pamplet by M. C. Price 1s. Post Free, 1s. 1d. To be had of P. Vallentine, 9, Huntley-street W.C., and 37, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.

CIGAR MAKERS.—First class workmen can obtain EMPLOYMENT in Melbourne, Australia. Good remuneration. Address, giving London references, to Jacobs, Hart and Co., 15 and 16A., Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

A Jewish young man, having a thorough practical knowledge of the WATCH and JEWELLERY Trade, seeks a SITUATION as warehouseman or traveller in a wholesale house. Excellent references. Address 3111, Jewish Chronicle office.

TO the Cap Trade.—Advertiser is open to BUY PEAK KNIVES in good condition for cash. Apply by letter to A. Z., care of R. Anderson and Co., 14, Cockspur street, Charing Cross.

GOVERNESS (resident) WANTED. Acquirements: French, German, English, advanced Music, Singing, Hebrew, and Needlework. Parisian or North German preferred. Address by letter stating age, experience, salary and copies of testimonials, to Heta, care of Principal, Woburn College, 75, Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C.

LADY REQUIRED as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to impart thorough English, good music, Hebrew, French and needlework. If other accomplishments, preferred. Address, with references, age, and salary required, Mrs. Mordant, The Shrubbery, Lyttleton-road, Rotten-park, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

WANTED a resident LADY TEACHER for two girls, aged respectively 8 and 9. She must be well grounded in all elementary subjects, as well as French, German and Hebrew and capable of giving instruction on the piano. Address, stating recommendations and salary required to A. B. C., care of Miss Isaacs, 13, Marchmont-street, Russell square, W.C.

A Young Lady having high class references, is desirous of obtaining a MORNING ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements: English, Hebrew, Music and Needlework. Address E. D., 68, Huntingdon-street Barnsbury.

A Young Lady seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MOTHER'S HELP. Is thoroughly experienced with children and a good needlewoman. Can teach Hebrew and English. 3 years' good character. Address Advertiser, care of Mrs. Snowman, 279, Euston-road, W.

AN experienced Teacher, holding the St Andrews' L.L.A. degree for Women, wishes to meet with a MORNING or DAILY ENGAGEMENT. Subjects—English, Music; French, German and elementary Latin.—Address J. G., care of Miss Philpott, 37, Norfolk street, Strand.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS.—A young North German Lady (dipl.) SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT. Excellent drawing, French, English. Hours 8.30 until 12.30. Highest references. Address, B., 31, Jewish Chronicle office.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL HIGH-CLASS TEACHING.—Young English gentlewoman, highly educated and intellectual. Advanced arithmetic, literature, analysis, science, &c. Music, French, German Latin. Young or adult pupils. References to Jewish families of position. Address, Veritas, Bookstall Queen's road station, S.E.

GERMAN Young Lady (experienced teacher) having resided in Boarding Schools in France and speaking French and English fluently wishes situation as GOVERNESS in a family. Acquirements, German, French, English, in all its branches, Drawing, Hebrew, and Needlework. She adopts Fröbel's method. Orthodox. Highest references. B 16, Jewish Chronicle office.

BRYANT & MAY'S

MATCHES.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our readers will have been prepared, by our previous reference to the subject, to learn that the work of extending the Jews' Free School in Bell Lane has been seriously taken in hand by the managers of the great national institution. A public meeting will be held next month in aid of the Building Fund. There cannot be the least doubt of the result of this appeal to the generosity of the community. Long before Board Schools were established the Free School was the pride of the English Jews. Now that it has so many "rivals" it yet preserves its old traditions for efficiency and for every good quality which has distinguished it for so many years as one of the best, as it is one of the largest, elementary schools in the Kingdom. There are thousands of its old pupils in good positions in all parts of the world. These especially should take the opportunity of the forthcoming appeal, to practically display their gratitude. It is not only the wealthy few in our midst, but "each man according to his means," who should contribute to the Fund for extending the Jews' Free School.

A passing remark in the witty letter signed "Moses Rodrigues del Fuego de Levy Pinto," inserted in our issue of last week, seems to have given offence to some leading members of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation. Justice compels us to mention that, from figures supplied to us, it appears that the total of seat rental and offerings contributed in 1882 by 277 *Yehidim* of the congregation amounts to £2,440 9s, being an average of £8 16s. 2d. per member. The corresponding average for 1881 among the members of the United Synagogue is £7 18s. 8d. These figures speak for themselves.

The *Archives Israélites*, in a brief memoir of the late M. Gambetta, ridicules the assumption, which had its birth on the other side of the Rhine, that the late statesman was of Jewish origin. This assertion appears to have been founded not so much on Léon Gambetta's physiognomy as on his name, which it was declared had been changed from "Gamberlé," a Jewish denomination. It is true, observes our Parisian contemporary, that Gambetta, like MM. Leven and Lehmann, had been at one time Secretary to M. Crémieux, but this proves nothing. There is less reason to doubt the Jewish origin of another French Statesman, M. Jules Simon. His father, on settling in Brittany, changed his German name of "Schweitzer" into that of "Suisse," which surname was later on dropped by the son for that of "Simon,' his first name. Although M. Jules Simon has never boasted of his Jewish birth, his works, his sentimentality, and the elevation of his doctrine betray a Semitic origin, whilst it is a well known fact that one of his sons has entered into a matrimonial alliance with a member of a thoroughly orthodox Jewish family.

A letter has been published from M. Astruc, ex-Grand Rabbi of Belgium and now a resident of Paris, who pays a well-merited tribute to the sympathy which M. Gambetta was known to have felt for the Jews in Russia. M. Astruc mentions that when he called on several members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to obtain their signatures to the appeal in favour of the Russian Jews, he advisedly abstained from applying to M. Gambetta in order to avoid any embarrassments. The statesman whose death France is now deploring, was then Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Gambetta himself, however, requested that he might be permitted to append his name, as a protest against the persecutiens to which the Russian Jews were being subjected.

An interesting historical event occurred in Madrid on New Year's day, viz., the first Jewish marriage which has been solemnised in the Capital of Spain since the expulsion of the Jews from that country, nearly four centuries ago. The rarity of the event attracted a large gathering of Christians and about forty coreligionists. There being as yet no organised Jewish community, and consequently no Jewish ministers of worship in Madrid, the marriage was solemnised by the Rabbi of the Congregation at Arcachon, a French town situated near the Spanish frontier.

The suspension of a Hebrew journal and the imprisonment of its Editor are events so unique in the annals of the Jewish press, that the announcement of such occurrences will be received with general surprise. In our last issue we reported the suspension for an indefinite period of the *Habazeleth*, of Jerusalem, the pioneer of Jewish journalism in the Holy Land, and a paper which for many years has been well conducted by Herr J. B. Frumkin. Our surmise, that the suspension of the *Habazeleth* was due to the publication of an article reflecting on the conduct of General Wallace, the United States' Minister at Constantinople, in bringing about the dismissal of the Pasha of Jerusalem's Jewish Secretary, turns out to have been correct. *En passant*, it may be observed that the incriminating article was couched in the most temperate language, and in no instance exceeded, from a Western point of view, the bounds of fair criticism. Not content, however, with the punishment originally meted out to Herr Frumkin, the Governor of Jerusalem increased the penalty by sentencing that gentleman to forty-five days' imprisonment, and although he immediately appealed against this sentence, he was not allowed to remain at liberty pending the result of his appeal. There is no room for doubting that Herr Frumkin has fallen a victim to the same intrigues as those which led to Herr Kriger's dismissal, and which, as mentioned by our Jerusalem correspondent, were set on foot by the English missionaries in the Holy City. The matter cannot be allowed to remain in its present phase, and is one which might well come within the province of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

There is but too much reason to fear that many of our coreligionists will have been numbered among the 300 persons who on Saturday night perished in the flames during the burning of a circus at Berditscheff, an important commercial town in the Government of Kieff (Russia). Berditscheff has a resident population of about 50,000, the greater part of whom are Jews, but this number is considerably augmented on the occasion of the quarterly fairs, when the town is visited by merchants from far and near. The fondness of Jews for theatrical and other amusements, coupled with the fact that the disaster at Berditscheff occurred on an evening specially favoured by Jewish play and circus goers, are additional reasons for the fear which we have just expressed. Later accounts estimate the number of Jewish victims to have been at least one-third of the total number killed. There are equal grounds for fearing that elsewhere on the Continent another "element"—water—has caused a vast amount of suffering among our brethren. The calamitous inundations, which have lately made and are still making such terrible havoc in many parts of Germany and Hungary, have been most serious in districts which contain a large number of Jewish inhabitants. This has been the case, not only on the Rhine, but also in Hungary. In the town of Raab, one of the few buildings spared by the floods was the Jewish school, and we are glad to observe that this edifice was promptly converted into a house of refuge for all sections of the population. Among the numerous incidents of the inundations of the Rhine and other German provinces was the submersion of the synagogue, situated on elevated ground at Castel, a town in the neighbourhood of Mayence. This synagogue had met with a similar fate nearly 100 years ago, during the great floods of 1784.

We mentioned last week that Hapke, the pastor of a church in Berlin, was recently summoned as a witness before a tribunal in that city, the President of which is a Jew. He refused to take the oath until he learnt whether the latter was a Christian. As the President is not bound to satisfy such curiosity, Hapke was fined 300 marks. Several of the Conservative journals of Berlin are now demanding the exclusion of Jews from the Presidency of tribunals. Commenting upon these incidents, the *Etoile Belge* asks: "Why don't they demand the re-erection of the walls of the Ghetto?" "It will come in time," adds the Brussels journal.

In opposing Mr. Maurice Hart's motion at the recent meeting of the Council of the United Synagogue, Mr. Lionel L. Cohen stated that the majority of the regular attendants at synagogue would, he believed, dispense if necessary with the sermon in order to secure a good reading of Hebrew. There is sound sense beneath the paradox. Everyone must give a prominent place in the synagogue service to the rendering of the prayers; and it is essential that they should be recited correctly and impressively. We very much doubt, however, whether the question at issue was one of Correct Reading *versus* Preaching, as Mr. Cohen suggested. The truth is that, as a rule, those ministers whose reading of Hebrew is most correct and most pleasing are Englishmen, not foreigners. If good reading is what congregations chiefly require they cannot do better than elect as their ministers men who are the most capable of addressing them in the vernacular. It is evident, however, that what the North London Synagogue requires is a musical Reader—one who, to use Mr. Franklin's language, can stir up the feelings of the worshippers and "cheer them with their ancient melodies." To satisfy this want recourse must, in all probability, be had to the election of a foreigner; for *Chazonuth* does not seem to be the strong point of English-born ministers, and especially of English-born ministers of the new school.

With the exception of the preachers themselves but few persons will quarrel with Mr. Cohen's demand for a more careful preparation of sermons. The ability to deliver a satisfactory discourse after scanty preparations is possessed but by few; the power of delivering one without any preparation whatsoever is possessed by none. The greatest orators bestow considerable thought and care upon their speeches. Yet it is not a rare thing for some of our ministers (who, in spite of their abilities, cannot claim to be great orators) to get into the pulpit either without having adequately pondered upon the subject of their sermon, or without having pondered upon it all. A consideration for the sacredness of the preacher's mission should in itself be sufficient to prevent such negligence. It is not necessary that sermons should be written down *in extenso*. But they should be thoroughly thought out.

To refer to Mr. Cohen's speech once more. We doubt whether many persons will agree with him in thinking that to attach a particular preacher to a particular synagogue is a mistake. The preacher is the guide, friend, and philosoper of his flock. The relation is a personal one and the influence personal. But the idea as to congregations frequently hearing different preachers is a good one. The advantages of frequent interchange of pulpits have constantly been insisted upon by this journal. We have also pointed out the desirability of establishing a system of circuit preaching, for the purpose of providing pulpit instruction for those synagogues which do not possess a preacher of their own. It is time that something should be done in this direction. Our inertness with regard to this question does us no credit. While the grass grows the steed starves. While the community is thinking about remedying the dearth of pulpit instruction, the young, for whose benefit the preachers' ministrations are so urgently needed, are growing into manhood and womanhood, and soon will be, to a great extent, beyond the influence of teaching.

One result which appears to have been established by the writer of the articles on "Jewish statistics" is somewhat remarkable. Few will be surprised to learn that the name Cohen seems to be the commonest among English Jews. But that Davis should be second on the list will strike most people as remarkable. That Moses is as low as the *fourteenth* out of twenty-two names is somewhat, but not very, surprising. It has been specially singled out as the victim of Jewish prejudices against Jewish names. In a few years it is possible that it may almost have disappeared from among the names of English Jews and only be retained because it is scarce. The whirligig of time brings its revenges in this respect too.

Next Tuesday the Fifteenth of Shebat, is designated in the Jewish Kalendar as the "New Year for the Trees." The occasion is marked by the omission of תחנון from the devotions of the day. Beyond this no notice is taken of it. There is no reason, however, why the occasion should be celebrated in any way, or why all reference to it should not drop out of the Kalendar. It is generally believed that it is the day on which the sap begins once more to rise in the trees after the suspension of vitality which has been caused by the winter. Hence the observance of the occasion as a minor festival. The notion is based upon a double error. Both history and natural science are against it.

The Talmud enumerates four "New Year's" days. The First of Nissan is one of them. With it commenced the ecclesiastical year; that is to say, the incidence of the series of festivals for the year was fixed with reference to the First of Nissan. It was the starting-point for the calculation of the dates on which they were to be held. It was also the day on which the sovereign was supposed to enter on a new year of his reign. With the First of Tishri began the civil year. Its advent altered the year's date. It was also the starting-point for the computation of the three years during which the fruit of a newly-planted tree was, in obedience to the Mosaic Law, to remain ungathered, and for the calculation of the year's tithes and plants. The First of Ellul was a third New Year's day. It was the commencement of the Year, so far as the tithing of cattle was concerned. Finally, there was the Fifteenth of Shebat, or, according to another Talmudic statement, the First of Shebat, which was regarded as the commencement of the year in relation to the tithing of fruit. Hence the name, New Year's Day for the Trees. This is the only significance which the Talmud assigns to this New Year's day. The Rabbins knew nothing of its being the occasion on which the trees awake from their winter-sleep. For them its sole importence was an economic one, and one which had no existence except in connection with the Holy Land.

The fact is that the Talmud could not know anything about a New Year's Day for the Trees in the popular sense of the expression for the simple reason hat in that sense there is no such day. The probability is that the sap does not begin to rise again in trees at the end of the winter, inasmuch as it, in all likelihood, never ceases to rise. The circulation in plants is, perhaps, never eally arrested. It certainly never is in evergreens. But the idea of there being one particular day on which this circulation recommences throughout the vegetable world is manifestly absurd. It is a familiar thing to see one tree almost covered with fresh foliage, standing side by side with another on which he buds have not begun to open. There are no grounds then, either Talmudic or scientific, for the notion which at present underlies the celebration of the Fifteenth of Shebat. And this is equivalent to saying that there are no grounds or the observance of the day at all. Whatever small significance it once posessed it has lost for us who live out of the Holy Land. To be logical those who observe the day ought to observe the First of Ellul likewise. If it be aid that to recognise a New Year's Day for the Trees is useful since it wakens a sentiment of gratitude to Him who periodically beautifies and nriches Nature afresh, we reply that such a sentiment should be awakened at he proper time—in spring. This is the season whose appropriateness for the urpose has been recognised by the Talmud itself. "He who goes out in the month of Nissan and sees the trees bloosoming should say: 'Blessed be He who hath not permitted anything to be wanting in the universe.'"

A SYNAGOGUE SET ON FIRE.—On the night between the 25th and 26th ult. he inhabitants of the town of Berlinchen (Germany) were aroused from their umbers by the pealing of the fire bells and by the blowing of the alarm horns of he Volunteer Fire Brigade. It was soon ascertained that the synagogue was on fire. t appears that the fire was the work of an incendiary who entered the synagogue hrough one of the windows, and having collected the Scrolls of the Law, the urtains of the Ark, coverings of the reading desk and other combustible articles, e set the heap on fire. The fire was, fortunately detected by the watchman, who t once gave the alarm, and the prompt arrival of the fire brigade saved the building from destruction, the damage done not exceeding 1,500 marks.

SHECHITA BOARD.—The accounts of the Board of Shechita for the past half-ear have been issued to the members of the Board. The total income was £2,739 ls. 9d., made up of the following items: for slaying cattle and for Shomerim, 2,264 12s. 9d.; for killing poultry, £416 6s. 3d.; dividends, £58 19s. 9d. The total xpenditure amounted to £2,296 1s. 9. £242 6s. 3d. was invested in stock, and £240 f the balance divided between the United Synagogue and the Spanish and Portuuese Synagogue, in the proportion of ¾ to the former and ¼ to the latter. The otals of animals slaughtered were as follows: Oxen slain, 11,551, *kosher* 7,137; alves slain, 2,065, *kosher* 1,443; sheep slain, 19,448, *kosher* 13,222. The charges or slaughtering are: Oxen 4s. 3d., calves 1s. 6d., and sheep, 6d.

EMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.—As far as can be ascertained with any degree of ccuracy, 1,332 Jews have during the year 1882 left Roumania for the purpose of ttling in Palestine,

JEWISH COLONISTS IN PALESTINE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

HAIFA, PALESTINE, DEC. 15, 1882.

The efforts for forming agricultural colonies for Jews are being steadily pushed forward in various parts of the country, in spite of adverse circumstances. These are almost exclusively confined to Roumanian societies, the position of the Jews in Russia, since the fall of Ignatieff from power, to judge by their comparative quiescence on the subject, not being so bad as that of their Roumanian coreligionists. They are wise, if their condition is tolerable, in not attempting colonization just at present, as the hostility of the Turkish Government vastly increases the expenses of all such undertakings. It does not render them impossible—but it involves the payment of an amount of *backshish* to the minor officials, which threatens to take the form of a permanent blackmail, and must seriously affect the profits of the enterprise. However, it is impossible not to respect the pertinacity of the endeavours which are being made against so many opposing influences. Notwithstanding the prohibition against the landing of Jews in Palestine, there are now forty emigrant families in this place, who have been despatched hither by the Central Roumanian Colonization Societies with a view of their being established upon a property which has been purchased for them at Summarin, a small hamlet about sixteen miles from this place. I visited this estate a few weeks ago and found it pleasantly situated on the most southerly spurs of the Carmel range, at an elevation of about 400 feet above the sea level, and about three miles distant from the small port of Tantura, the Biblical "Dor," near which the society has also purchased some property, the whole amounting to about seven hundred acres of pasture and arable land. The lowlands are liable to be feverish in the summer, but the colony will be placed on the hills, it is hoped out of the range of the miasma. There are at present a few Fellaheen families upon it with whom the colonists will co-operate in their agricultural undertakings, at all events for the first year. At present there are only nine vacant rooms, and these are filled with some of the male members of the colony who have gone there as pioneers, leaving their wives and families still housed at Haifa. Before receiving permission to establish themselves they have had to inscribe themselves as Turkish subjects. The remainder will go by degrees as accommodation is provided, and the Government permission obtained, about which there is still some delay, but this is only a matter of time and money.

For the first year the crop will be raised collectively, and the proceeds partitioned by the society, but as matters become more arranged the land will be divided among the several proprietors. Many hitches have occurred and many complaints have been made which are probably inseparable from the lack of experience and the difficulties attending the initiation of so complicated an undertaking. Where the motive is so good it does not do to be too critical, and it is to be hoped that the *bonâ fide* desire thus manifested, in spite of hardships of every description, by these Roumanian Jews to become practical agriculturists, will meet with encouragement and support in England. Nothing will so surely put an end to the old class of mendicant emigration, as the formation of these colonies, whose bread can only be made by the sweat of the brow. Another colony consisting of about twenty-five families have established themselves at Janna about an hour's distance from Safed. I hear that they have purchased their land at a cheaper rate and have succeeded in establishing themselves more rapidly, than those here, but I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting them, so as to judge for myself.

The *Hamagid* is informed that the Governor of Jerusalem has instructed the authorities at Jaffa to permit the landing of intending Jewish settlers in Palestine, provided their passports do not bear the word "emigrant." This stipulation is said to be in accordance with Turkish law.

The colonists from Moinesti in Roumania, who have settled in the neighbourhood of Safed, have received permission from the authorities to erect stone houses on their settlement. The Government treats them very favourably and accords them every protection, whilst the Arabs, who it was feared would be hostile to the new comers, treat them with the utmost consideration and serve them faithfully. The land which the Colonists have purchased is said to be remarkably fertile and produces all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Water is plentiful, there being three wells on the estate.

THE TISZA-ESZLAR CASE.

The Vienna *Extrapost* last week published a special telegram to the effect that, according to the information which it had received from an authoritative source, the Emperor of Austria had desired the Hungarian Minister of Justice, Herr Pauler, to furnish him with particulars concerning the Tisza-Eszlar affair. His Majesty at the same expressed a desire that the case should be brought to a speedy termination.

A telegram published in a Buda-Pesth journal announces the sudden and serious illness of the boy Moritz Scharf, the principal accuser with regard to the alleged religious murder at Tisza-Eszlar. According to private reports the symptoms are stated to be of a suspicious character, and suggestive of foul play on the part of those in whose charge the lad has for some time past been placed.

SABBATH MEALS' SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Society for Providing Strangers with Meals on Sabbaths and festivals, was held on Sunday last at the meeting room of the society, Mansell Street. Mr. S. Goldhill, President, occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Charles Shmith, seconded by Mr. S. Duparc, the financial statement (an abstract of which appeared in our last issue) was unanimously adopted. Attention was called to a considerable falling off in the number of members, which had been reduced to about 400, and an urgent appeal was made for increased support in order that the operations of the society might be carried on to their full extent. The Vice-President at a later period of the proceedings adverted to the great strain which the influx of Russo-Jewish refugees had caused both on the funds and on the work of the charity. The following honorary officers were unanimously re-elected; President, Mr. S. Goldhill; Vice-President, Mr S. Risch; Treasurer, Mr. H. S. Friedman; Auditors, Messrs. M. Barnett, C. Shmith and P. J. Solomon. The Committee were re-elected with some modifications and with the addition of the Rev. J. Gouldstein. Messrs. P. Barnett, S. Duparc, A. Gower, L. Mendelsohn, J. Smith. The meeting terminated with the passing of votes of thanks to the President and the other honorary officers.

A VERY excellent (Marble) bust of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., has been issue (and sold only) by Mr. WALTER BALLARD, Royal Albion Bazaar, Ramsgate. The price 2s. 6d., will doubtless ensure a large sale. Copyright. Sample one sent to any part of the world for 36 stamps. Wholesale price list on application.—[ADVT.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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JEWISH SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I listened with some attention to Mr. Adler's remarks on the above subject, and should be glad if you would give me the opportunity to suggest that neither of your correspondents nor your own short note has quite caught the point of what Mr. Adler said. I apprehend that Mr. Adler, speaking at a lecture on Electricity and its application to Lighting, wished to point out that Jews have not devoted themselves in any degree to the industries which involve scientific training. He laid stress on the developments which science in its practical applications had made, and impressed on his hearers that they offered a field for earning a living, both honourable and profitable. He would hardly have meant to imply that Jews were not distinguished in theoretical science, as that would have been a statement in the teeth of facts, as well known to him as to his critics. In England alone there have been a large number of mathematicians, for example, headed by Professor Sylvester, and in Germany and France the instances are still more numerous.

But what was at the heart of Mr. Adler's short speech, and what I for one clearly understood him to indicate, was that such applications of electricity as those in electric lighting can furnish a new profession for a large number of persons and that Jews hitherto have not availed themselves of this or kindred opportunities. Such I believe to be notoriously the fact, and I think great thanks are due to Mr. Adler for pointing out this means for relieving the sheep-like crowding of Jews into a very limited number of occupations. In electric lighting there is occupation and to spare for men in every class of life. The man of middle or higher class can go into the higher work of an electric light engineer; the lower can become a fitter and receive for comparatively slight skill much better wages than the same ability would command in other mechanical work. And the peculiarity of this industry, so newly thrown open, is that it gives to the mechanic the full opportunity of developing whatever ability is in him to his own profit as well as honour; for the demand for good workmen in this branch is very much greater than the supply and is likely to be so for some years to come.

I, therefore, attach considerable importance to the work to which Mr. Adler would turn the energies of the young of our community. It is a work not only untouched by them, but also not nearly exhausted by others; and it offers, as far as I can see, the nearest approach to a large virgin mine which can be found in this densely-populated country.

I should also like to submit to you that in speaking professedly to an audience below the middle class in income, it is no aspersion to point out that Jews have an eye to the main chance. Taken with the audience to which it was spoken the phrase means that Jews are thrifty, and think rather of providing for their families before their old age than of wasting the substance which they cannot afford. I should think indeed that Mr. Adler may justly be permitted to recommend as a fit course for young men and women that affectionate consideration for their families which leads to thrift, and which is probably the secret of the Jew's success in the world and his happiness at home.

Yours obediently, F. S.

January 9th, 1882.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ORPHAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Home truths tell with powerful effect when conveyed in a satirical and humorous bantering tone. I enjoyed a hearty laugh at the effusion of Pinto, the self-assumed proud Hidalgo. I am quite surprised to find an account of last Monday's meeting in your journal, although diluted. Of course the Press was not admitted as our proceedings are always as secret as the Inquisition. It was the first meeting of the Society ever held westward. Seven ladies answered to the powerful whip used, a most unusual circumstance. The votes of the other sixty subscribers and Life Governors have not yet been ascertained.

As the worthy President powerfully urged the necessity of daily *kaddish* being said at synagogue by the orphan boys, and as it has always been done at Bevis Marks it must be continued at Bryanstone Street Synagogue also, but that will not be difficult to manage as there are five boys, I learn, who are *Bar Mitzvah*, besides the Hazan and Secretary. I do not think the speaker who amused the company at my expense merited a קדיש דרבנן.

I should like Mr. Arnold to visit the school next week and give his opinion as to the efficiency of the pupils. It is said the late steward has resigned. If the boys are not to associate any longer with those of the "Shaare Tikva" School for educational purposes or to remain permanently at Norwood, I hope some arrangement will be made with the Bayswater School.

Yours obediently, H. GUEDALLA.

January, 14th, 1883.

MINISTERS AS SECRETARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The interesting debate at the last meeting of the Council of the United Synagogue, upon the duties and qualifications of Jewish ministers, did not include any reference to those duties of a lay character which are performed by ministers who act as Secretaries of their respective synagogues. As a member of a local synagogue I have had forcibly brought to my attention the incompatibility, to use a mild expression, of mixing up ministerial with lay functions. Our ministers, with but a few exceptions, are not men of business habits, and accordingly they make, as a rule, but very inefficient Secretaries. There is something more than incompatibility in requiring a minister on the Sabbath day to address to his congregants words of exhortation from the pulpit and on the next to dun some of them for payment of their synagogue accounts.

As a mere matter of economy it would be more expedient to arrange for the secretarial duties to be discharged by a purely lay official who might, quite conveniently, act as Secretary of several synagogues. It is quite a modern innovation to combine the two offices of Minister and Secretary, and was, apparently, made general owing to the rare genius of the late Mr. Lindenthal, the lamented Minister and Secretary of the New Synagogue, who was a man of exceptional parts, and was not only a learned minister and efficient Reader, but also a clever, zealous Secretary. Sermons may be a "luxury," but a minister-secretary should not be made a ne sity. A good minister may be a bad Secretary; or an efficient Secretary, when acti as minister, may leave much to be desired. It is also possible for the two offices reason of the unnatural alliance, to be both neglected.

Yours obediently, A.

London, January 15th, 1883.

SYMBOLS OF ANCIENT FESTIVALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been looking through some beautiful specimens of the natio New Year cards, and admiring those for other anniversaries. A question l unsatisfied arises as I put them by, but a question which may be answered by artists of our race, and by those engaged in educating the young.

How is it that Jews remain content to turn aside from means so simple, in pensive, but nevertheless brilliant as the publication of picture cards for the rew of the little students in Bible class or Sabbath school?

While the emblematic and poetic celebration of the holydays of the Heb are well described, much and ably commented on, set earnestly by good aut before the reading public in forcible, reverential, imaginative language, the me of bringing directly beneath the gaze of the children by truthful and deli drawings some scene from ancient Judea's worship, is completely ignored.

How does it happen that the lovely grape harvest of Jerusalem, the Jew New Year, the head of the months, providing as it does in its recurrence a the at once solemn, striking, and soothing, should only be depicted by coarsely colo ill-drawn pictures of the bon-bon or cracker order, too highly or too slightly gil according to the price, and absolutely free from reference of mind, of brus taste to that far off period, fraught though it be with elevating subject illustration?

Pentecost, smiling beneath loads of flowers, remains altogether unnotice the apparently small company of those who, in a hasty or indifferent ma choose the portrait of a little cow in a garland, or a kind of gelatine peep- with the New Year wish, often half erased, to pourtray to distant friends dwell in children's hearts as a fit and congratulatory emblem of the former p and prosperity of a purple-hilled Palestine?

Passover is left out of the extremely limited range of these scant desig the flitting seasons Full of sympathetic and even magnificent capacities f artist's work as that epoch is, it comes and goes without pictorial device, and while the diligent Catholic child collects fair and finished reward cards to pla Bible or hymn book, while the good and attentive Christian girl and boy is c by the festive and excellently executed pictures belonging to each term of the Jewish children only, be they eager, clever, or deserving, receive not—for the not exist for them—a picture card with an appropriate text or sentence, certa being carefully cherished and warmly appreciated.

It cannot be considered an unjust criticism to repeat that which is so freq remarked, that the Jewish festival cards, rare as they are, are crude, badly g and entirely out of keeping with the subjects they assume to adorn or typify. enough are our artists now, when one thinks of the marked manner in whi inheritance of all the arts fell in past centuries to the lot of the Jews. T for the pencil remain locked within the pages of the Old Testament, figured vivid lines of the Apocrypha, shadowed forth in the picturesque lines Psalms. Vigorous impulses towards progress are stirring the Jewish soul in affairs of effort, struggle, and advancement. Each fragment is of importa life's minute Mosaic, and small matters have immense influence in the train the young. The gift of a gay but thoughtful card would be no inroad fro customs of a different creed, but a very powerful and well-timed assistance t work and quiet behaviour. While music and musicians assert the talent Jews, painting and poetic illustration are latent rather than active, in the co nity. To a beauty loving race these words are addressed. Why should we apart in details of cultivation from the country of our adoption, for which improvement in refinement and intellectual proficiency of the minor aims of ence seems a growing necessity?

For us, also, the necessity surely grows. We likewise must not slight thetically neglect any means in encouraging the knowledge of the Scriptur intention of the festivals, because we shrink from the imputation that such must be heterodox as it is novel, art is long, life is short. To adorn it for the by a legitimate, natural, and seasonable stimulus to the love and honour beautiful and hallowed anniversaries by the timely present of an inexpensi certainly becomes the task of those upon whom painting, equally with mu fallen as "a goodly heritage."

I apologise for trespassing on your space, knowing as I do that many readers may take serious objection to my words, on the ground that we c well do without Scriptural illustrations. But I write for the children's whom pictures are dear.

Yours obediently, THE AUTHOR OF "ESTELL

January 15th, 1883.

CHRISTMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I appreciate the letter signed "R" upon the above subject app your last week's issue, The promiscuous manner in which the writer comp turkeys and theology, oxen and orthodoxy, irresistibly recalled Mr. Gilbert condemn one of our leading divines for eating blazing plum-pudding bec sense of humour which ought not be allowed to pass unrecognised into ob To have eaten pudding was pardonable, plum-pudding reprehensible, but plum-pudding was pouring out mingled brandy libations and false fire to th With "R" logic and humour go hand-in-hand, vainly striving to sustain eac tottering footsteps, for he might equally advance that the pantomime pro Boxing night is Christian dogma. As "R" says, "the Jews have alwa remarkable for their judgment in articles of food," but "R" is not. It is oxen which are the snare and temptation which cause our brethren to fal to the wiles of the unholy, but geese and Turkeys. These are the lures, an come up to market quite unconscious whether they are going to be killed otherwise, they have neither object to conceal their prime condition. nor nity to attain the heterodox flavour your correspondent imagines them to Equally with pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, they are fraught, let me ass with no danger to our ancient faith. So long as we live in a Christian country, Christmas is inevitable, and that being so, it surely is but an innocent wish that it may be a merry one. I trust that the friendliness and goodwill at present reigning between us and our fellow-countrymen may never be disturbed by the mawkish sentiment betrayed by "R."

Yours obediently,
ZEUS.

January 12th, 1883.

Received: For **Penny Dinners**, Children of Mr. Mendelssohn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 11s. 6d.; Miss Cohen, Clifton Gardens, 10s.; Mrs. Schwersee, 5s.; Mr. Samuel Harris, C.C., Houndsditch £2 10s.; Betsy and her brother and sisters 10s.; Mrs. Jewell 10s.; collected by Masters Lawrence and Adolphus Gluckstein, 10s.; Miss R. Barnett, 2s.

For Furst (Fatal Fire) Fund: Mrs. M. Joshua 21s.; E. J. 5s.; Mr. H. Guedalla, 10s.; Mrs. David Hyam, Hanover, 10s.; Mr Krailsheimer, 10s. 6d.; Miss R Barnett 5s.; Master Michael Gouldstone, Manchester, 2s. 6d.; Master Myer Gouldstone, Manchester, 2s. 6d.

For Soup Kitchen: Mrs. David Lindo, In Memoriam, 21s.; "Israel" 10s.; Miss R. Barnett 3s.

For Jewish Board of Guardians: Mrs. David Lindo, "In Memoriam 21s.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held on Monday last at the offices of the Board, in Devonshire Square. There were present: Mr. **Lionel L. Cohen**, President, in the chair; Messrs L. L. Alexander, D. Benjamin, M. Boas, C. S. Davis, Lewis Emanuel, E. M. Leon, H. G. Lousada, S. Montagu, A Rosenfeld, C. Samuel, Stuart M. Samuel, S. Schloss.

The Chairman (in the absence of Mr F. A. Lucas) submitted the Treasurer's report which showed a surplus balance of £418 19s 1d, as against £445 17s. 11d., in the previous month. From this statement, observed the Chairman, it appeared that the finances of the Board were progressing favourably, but the members of the Board should not relax their efforts, as the position of the Board was still worse off than at the corresponding period of 1882, when the nett balance exceeded £1,714. From £1,200 to £1,500 would be required up to July, in addition to the amounts ordinarily coming in, to prevent stock from having to be sold out. The only effectual means of obtaining contributions would be through a personal canvas on the part of the members.

Mr. Lionel L. Alexander, in submitting a report of the work of the Mansion House and Board of Guardians Conjoint Committee for the year 1882 (an abstract of which has already appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle*), expressed his appreciation of the valuable services which had been rendered to the Committee by the Secretary of the Board and other members of the staff.

The Chairman, in moving that Mr. Alexander's letter be inserted on the minutes, remarked that that gentleman had modestly said nothing about his own labours which had been of a particularly arduous and trying character. Mr. Alexander had attended at the office day after day during last year's crisis, in order that the cases of the poor refugees might be satisfactorily attended to. The community owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Alexander, who was the moving spirit of the work, and to Messrs. David Benjamin and M. Boas, who were likewise indefatigable in their attendances and in their services on behalf of the refugees.

The Chairman's motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman brought up a return of children received in the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum since the year 1867, under the Pauper Removal Act, and through the instrumentality of the Board. The number of such children admitted into the institution at Norwood during fifteen years had only been twenty-nine.

Mr. Charles Samuel (Chairman of the Industrial Committee) informed the Board that he would shortly have to apply for a further grant to carry on the apprenticing work of that Committee. During the past year 106 boys had been apprenticed to about twenty different trades at an outlay of between £1,600 and £1,800.

The Chairman reported the receipt of bread, meat, and coal tickets of the value of £10 from the Society "Promoters of Charity."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

LIVERPOOL.

Sunday last having been "Hospital Sunday" at Liverpool, special services were held in the Prince's Road and Hope Place Synagogues. At the Prince's Road Synagogue the service was impressively conducted by the newly appointed minister, the Rev. H. Burman, and effective assistance was rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. A. Saqui. The Rev. J. Polack, B.A., preached the sermon, taking as his text: "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends; for the hand of God hath touched me" (Job xix, 21). The preacher observed that the institution of "Hospital Sunday" had been productive of a vast amount of good, even beyond its immediate object: for the cause of religion as well as the cause of humanity, could not but gain when worshippers belonging to different creeds found that if they had nothing else in common, they were at any rate at one in sympathy with human suffering and in sincere anxiety to give it practical relief. The rev. gentleman devoted the main portion of his discourse to a discussion of the question when and where the idea of founding hospitals originated. In the course of his observations on this subject, he said that that it had been contended that special houses for the sick were first established by the ancient Jews, this contention being based on a passage in the Second Book of Kings, which stated that King Uzziah was struck with leprosy and that he went to dwell in a "Several House." All that could be gathered from this term (בית החפשית) was that the King occupied a residence isolated from the ordinary houses of the city. It was possible that this place of refuge partook more or less of the nature of a hospital, but from this meagre allusion it was impossible to formulate any probable theory. The preacher concluded with an eloquent appeal for aid to the local hospitals. The collection amounted to £82.

The Rev. Dr. Stern preached at the Hope Place Synagogue from the text, "Love ye the stranger, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Having explained the Jewish law with regard to strangers, the preacher dwelt on the special importance which the recognition of this law had for the Jews at the present time. The Jews, as the chosen people, had in spite of all oppression and misfortune invariably proved their love and humanity towards their fellow creatures of every race and creed. The collection amounted to £ 8 10s.

The Rev. Dr. Stern read a Paper last week on "Flavius Josephus" at a meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society. The Paper was well received by the members present.

Keatings Cough Lozenges Cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony state that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists. Tins 1s. 1½d and 1s. 9d. each.—[Advt.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism or Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful, or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age, sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove the constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.—[Advt.]

BAYSWATER JEWISH SCHOOLS.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bayswater Jewish Schools was held on Sunday last at the institution, St. James' Terrace, Harrow Road. Sir **Barrow H. Ellis**, K.C.S.I., presided, and among the visitors were the Rev. Dr. H. and Mrs. Adler, the Countess d'Avigdor, Mrs E. A. Davidson, Mrs. R. Harris, Mrs. Philip Magnus, Mrs S. Singer, the Revs. R. Harris and I. Samuel, Messrs. David Benjamin J. Bergtheil (Vice-President), H. L. Cohen (President) Louis Goldberg, S. Godfrey (Treasurer), M. Jaffé and B. S. Marks.

The ceremony of the day was preceded by a short programme of recitations and songs. The former were admirably delivered, the most successful being a dialogue "The Child and the Bird" by two mites, a boy and girl, four years old. The singing of the children bore emphatic testimony to the excellent manner in which the Tonic-Sol-Fa system is taught by the Headmaster, Mr. S. J. Heilbron.

After the distribution of prizes the Chairman addressed the assembly. He said that apart from the general interest which he felt in the educational institutions of the community, he took especial interest in the Bayswater Schools owing to the fact that the children of many of the poorer members of his synagogue obtained their education there. He, therefore, gladly accepted the invitation given to him through his reverend friend, Dr. Hermann Adler, to preside over the proceedings of that day. If he might paraphrase an old saying he would observe, "Happy is the school that has no history." In the past year the Bayswater school had had no history, but had carried on its work, placidly, quietly and unobtrusively and the result was unqualified success. The report of the Government inspector stated that the institution was progressing satisfactorily. That this was so was proved by the fact that 93 and 94 per cent of the boys and girls had respectively passed the Government Standard. That was a high standard which was not often attained in the neighbourhood by schools of a corresponding class. From a perusal of the list of the Committees of the school he could have predicated that the institution would be conducted with success. This success had been attained, and such a gratifying result was pre-eminently due to the masters and mistresses. The Government certificates held by Mr. Heilbron were highly satisfactory, and the school was also to be congratulated on having so efficient a mistress as Miss Saltiel. The building was admirably adapted for its purpose, and was one which, if he were not mistaken, the managers owed to the care and the forethought of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid. It afforded a great contrast to other educational institutions with which he was acquainted and which were deprived of the estimable advantage of pure and wholesome air. He heartily congratulated the committee on the ship and on the living freight which it bore. Sir Barrow Ellis then briefly addressed the children, whom he exhorted to work hard if they wished to get on in after years, and in conclusion he called upon the Rev. Dr. H Adler, to supplement his few observations, which, he said, were necessarily defective owing to his unacquaintance with the working of the schools, by some remarks which would be dictated by a thorough knowledge of the institution.

The Rev. Dr. H. Adler said it was a source of gratification to find that the number of pupils was now but a little short of 150, and that her Majesty's Inspector had spoken in such favourable terms of the progress and discipline which were maintained in the walls of the institution. If anyone wished to enjoy a treat, he would advise them to visit the school when Mr. Alderson, the Government Inspector, was examining the children. The meeting would, however, expect him to speak more in detail of the results of the Hebrew and religious examinations, in which task he had been so ably assisted by the Rev. I. Samuel, and by that indefatigable worker in the interests of the school, its Honorary Secretary, the Rev. R. Harris. He deemed it right to say with regard to the general results of those examinations, that while on the whole the higher standards had kept up their efficiency, he was grieved to report that the same could not be said of the lower standards. They all knew how difficult it was to keep up a proper standard of religious instruction and at the same time to keep pace with the demands made by the Education Department. It was not denied that the children were benefited to a greater degree by the increased demands of the Educational Council, but the tax on the school time in order to make them proficient, necessitated the greatest strain on the part of the teachers so that the religious education should not suffer. The Government had now added another standard, which required still further exertions on the part of the teaching staff. The new code was now in force, and their own institution would be one of the first in which the examination would be conducted under the revised code. It was due to the teachers to say that they were not unworthy of the confidence which the committee reposed in them. Miss Saltiel had now served the school for fifteen years and a half, but in her energy and desire to benefit her pupils she was ever young and fresh. Mr. Heilbron also strove his utmost to discharge the heavy obligations which devolved on him. But all the exertions of the committee and teachers were of no avail unless they received the hearty co-operation of the parents of the children. In the interests of religious education it was of the utmost importance that the pupils should be in attendance during the first hour of the morning, and that they should not neglect the precious hours of Sunday morning which were devoted to this branch of instruction. After condemning the irregularity of the attendances of several pupils, Dr. Adler eulogised the valuable assistance which the committee received from Mr. B. S. Marks, who devoted an hour and a half each week to giving the pupils instruction in drawing, the admirable results of which might be seen from the specimens exhibited on the walls. Dr. Adler also referred to the services of Miss Emma Kisch and Miss Florrie Jacobs, who superintended the lending library, and of that excellent friend of the school Mr. David Benjamin, who annually gave £100 in memory of his wife to increase the Boot Fund. Mr. Benjamin's example had been followed by his daughter (Mrs. Arnold Kulb) who had presented £100 to form the nucleus of an "Esther Benjamin" Building Fund. The financial condition of the school, continued Dr. H. Adler, was not flourishing, there being an annual deficit of nearly £150, and if the efficiency of the school was to be maintained, the deficit must not be allowed to exist. Dr. Adler concluded by exhorting the pupils to foster habits of punctuality and regularity, and he appealed to them to cultivate those virtues for the sake of the great Inspector, the Almighty God, so that whatever be the results of the Government examination, they might all receive the merited grant of excellence at the hands of the Great God on high.

Mr. B. S. Marks proposed a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee. Mr. Arthur Halford seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. H. L. Cohen said that it had frequently devolved on him, as President of the Institution, to propose votes of thanks to the eminent members of the community who from time to time attended there to distribute prizes and to address the pupils. But it had never given him greater pleasure to propose such thanks than on the present occasion, when they were honoured with the presence of Sir Barrow Ellis, a gentleman who, as he knew from experience, showed the liveliest interest in the welfare of Jewish education.

Mr. J. Bergtheil seconded the vote of thanks, and likewise referred to Sir Barrow's efforts in aid of the charitable, educational, and religious institutions of the community.

Sir Barrow Ellis briefly returned thanks, and the meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

The following is a list of the prize-holders:

Boys' School—J. Rose, N. Ettinger, C. Nathan, L. Sealman, N. Joseph, I. Nathan, A. R benstein, E. Henochsberg, J. Henochsberg, A. Elias, J. Elias, M Hochbaum, N. Hochbaum, M. Nordwald, M. Iserles, M. Wittenberg, M. Moses, M. Van Ryn. Girls School—A. Nordwald, L wrence F. Bird, R. Moses, A. Hochbaum, R. Norman, S. Betiro, Rosetta Joseph, J. Joseph, S. ordwald B. Hurwitz, J. Davis, L. Cohen, J. Coleman, Rebecca Joseph, R. Sloman, L. Latte, P. L htenstein A. Bessie, C. Moses.—Infants' School—I. Cohen, E. Joseph, F. Latte, R. Cohen, A. Sealman, E. Moses, L. Lezard, A. Jones, S. Burman, H. Israel, A. Sloman, M. Lichtenstein.

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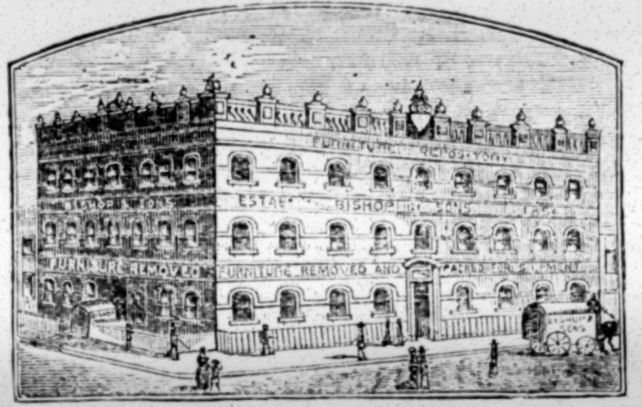
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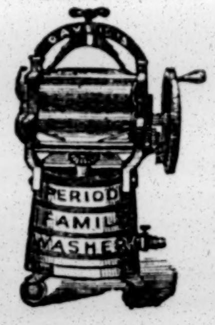

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Shebat 11	Jan. 19	Sabbath commences 4.	בשלח	Judges iv. 4 to end of v.
Saturday	12	20	Sabbath terminates 5·13	Exodus xiii. 17 to end of xvii.	
Sunday	13	21			
Monday	14	22			
Tuesday	15	23	ר״ה לאלנות		
Wednesday	16	24			
Thursday	17	25			

Tuesday next, January 23, will be the New Year for Trees.
Friday next, January 26, Sabbath will commence at 4.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Jews' College Literary Society, Paper by Mr. M. Hyamson, at Jews' College, 7.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Shechita Board, Meeting of the Board, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue Chambers, Bevis Marks, 5.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Sabbath Meals Society, Meeting, at 49, Mansell Street, E., 7.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee, at the Institution, Lower Norwood, 2·30.

⁎ *The SUBSCRIPTION to the JEWISH CHRONICLE is at the rate of TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, POST FREE in England and any Country included in the Postal Union. The Subscription is payable* IN ADVANCE.

The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883–5643.

JEWISH FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST.—II.

We referred last week to the unsatisfactory condition, intellectual and moral, of Jewish women in Eastern communities. There can be no doubt that this condition is the result of the inferior position assigned to women generally in Oriental countries at the present moment, and is not to be regarded as the outcome of Jewish attitude towards the female sex. It is a truism that the habits and modes of thought of Jews are very rapidly and profoundly modified, either for good or evil, by the usages and notions of their neighbours; and the neglected condition of Jewish women in the East is only another instance of this. Mohammedan girls are allowed to grow up in a state of complete ignorance and without any attempt being made to cultivate their moral faculties. It is thought that they have fulfilled their mission in life when they have taken their place in the harem, and have entered on the performance of their very simple domestic duties. Anything like the intellectuality, the social charm or the moral elevation which Western minds associate with their ideas of feminine excellence is totally undreamt of. Woman is Man's inferior, born for no other purpose than that of ministering to his selfish wants. Any attempt to educate her would be quite out of place. It is such notions as these which have made Eastern Jewesses what they are. The subjection of their Mohammedan sisters is the great cause of their being in every respect subjected themselves. Jewish teachings and institutions are not responsible for this unhappy state of things. On the contrary, if they had been permitted to work out their results unimpeded by hostile surroundings the position of Jewish women in Oriental counties would have been to-day no less favourable than it is in Western lands. It may be contended that the superior condition of Woman in the West is due to Christianity, and that Jewish women share in that condition, in spite of the adverse tendency of their religions influences. It may be urged that we are once more face to face with the operation of that law which tends to make the Jew readily adapt himself to his mental and social environment. But to put forward such a claim for Christianity is after all to advance it on behalf of Judaism as well. Whatever element it was in the younger religion which gave rise to loftier ideas as to the proper place and treatment of women, it must have been present in the older system. It will not be affirmed that Christianity drew those ideas from pagan sources, for then it could hardly be contended that they are Christian. Indeed, if we mistake not, Christian writers point to the gentle and sympathetic treatment extended to women by Jesus himself as the origin of the consideration and the respect which the female sex have ever received from his followers. And whence did the Founder of Christianity derive the notions which made such a treatment possible if it were not from the people and the religious influence amid which he was born.

That this was the case, a study of Judaism will prove. Both the Bible and the Talmud assign a position to Woman far superior to that which was allowed her by contemporary ideas. The wives of the patriarchs are described as playing a part in the preliminary chapters of Israel's history but little subordinate to that of the patriarchs themselves. In the later passages women are as conspicuous personages as men. Such characters as Miriam and Deborah, Huldah and Esther prove that sufficient scope of action and general respect were accorded to women to admit of their being prophetesses and popular leaders. The Deity is represented as speaking not only to men but to women as well—women even of low degree and of foreign birth—to Hagar, the Egyptian, and to the mother of Samson. The Mosaic system ensured to Woman such a degree of equality as was compatible with the existing conditions of society. The father had undoubtedly considerable power over his daughter, but it was largely tempered by wise legislation, and unlike the paternal jurisdiction among the Romans was based on tenderness and love. Polygamy was unquestionably tolerated by the Mosaic Law, but it was not favoured. Its existence was permitted as a concession to prevailing notions, and especially as a means of avoiding the far greater evils which were rife in those warlike times. But the mischievous effects of polygamy were too grave to permit of any more favourable attitude being adopted towards it than one of toleration. The practice was delivered up to Time and the growth of enlightenment to destroy slowly but surely. Moreover, while the Pentateuch entrusts the husband with the power of divorce, it protects the wife from groundless accusations of infidelity. That women should have possessed so redoubtable a champion in so primitive an age is a striking testimony to the spirit of justice which animated the Law. The championship was continued in later times. The Seventh Commandment was subsequently supplemented by warnings against the husband's infidelity, based on a regard for the outraged wife. Such a warning is to be found in the fifth chapter of Proverbs; and Malachi speaks of the Almighty refusing Israel's sacrifices because "the Lord hath been between thee and the wife of thy youth against whom thou hast dealt treacherously." "Yet," adds the prophet "is she thy companion and the wife of thy covenant." The Bible, holding the mirror up to Nature, paints many a scene of wickedness in which a woman is the chief actress. But it does not forget that the other picture is also a true one, and hence the Scriptural passages in which women appear as the good influence warring against the evil. The Bible draws Eve, the temptress, Delilah, Jezebel, Athaliah; but it paints on the other hand a Rebekah, a Zipporah, an Abigail, a Jehosheba. Joab goes for counsel to the wise woman of Tekoah; the Shunammite woman is more discriminating than her husband. What is more striking than the rebuke administered by his wife to Israel's lawgiver for the neglect of a most important duty, or the lesson as to the unfairness of hasty judgments, which Eli, the High Priest, learns from Hannah. If the women of the Bible do not, at times, quite realise our modern notions of excellence, mental or moral, let us recollect that the men of the Bible are equally behindhand. It is enough that women were not kept in subjection, that, as events prove, it was possible for them to reach a position equal to that of men in religious and public matters. Certainly no one can read the Bible with any care without seeing that the condition of Jewesses in Eastern countries at the present day is due, not to the development, but to the reversal, of the relations which subsisted between the sexes in the Biblical age.

The influences of Scriptural teaching continued to make themselves felt as the centuries rolled on. Looking over the period which extends from the close of the Biblical canon to the completion of the Talmud, one is sensible of the maintenance of the favourable conditions of female life. Polygamy seems to have died out. The warlike achievements of the Hasmonean brothers are matched by the prudence and success with which Queen Alexandra rules her kingdom. Even if Judith is a mythical personage, the fact that her story has found a place in Jewish writings testifies to the liberality of the views which prevailed as to the capabilities and the rightful position of the female sex. The Rabbins have been accused of assigning a degrading position to women. But the charge cannot be sustained. The Talmud is the depository of the thoughts of many and manifold minds, and it embodies varying and even contradictory opinions about women as well as about most other subjects. Thus, it contains expressions and perhaps enactments, too, concerning the sex which cannot be approved of, and which can only be excused by pleading the spirit of the times. But other passages of the Talmud are of a different order; and on the whole it must be admitted after calm consideration that the Rabbins entertained and inculcated a lofty idea of the worth of women. A multitude of sayings, of which it is necessary to give but a typical example or two, can be adduced in support of this conclusion. "A man who has no wife lives without happiness, without religion, without blessing, without peace, without a protecting wall." Not only would such a sentiment be unintelligible to a Mussulman, but it could not be surpassed by the most appreciative utterances of Western minds. "The man who has no wife is not a complete man." This remarkable saying which represents marriage as the necessary means of developing to the full a man's moral powers finds its counterpart in an amplified form in an utterance of England's great dramatist:

> "He is the half part of a blessed man
> Left to be finished by such as she;
> And she a fair divided excellence,
> Whose fulness of perfection lies in him."

Probably if this beautiful idea of Shakespeare had not been anticipated by the Rabbins it would have been claimed as the special outcome of Christian influence or as the peculiar offspring of Chivalry. Even the hair-splitting doctors of the much-contemned Talmud could enjoin and exhibit a tender consideration for women long before Chivalry was dreamt of. "A man should ever be on his guard against vexing his wife, for the readiness with which her tears flow proves how easily she can be made to suffer." "If thy wife is little, bend down and listen to her." What a volume of protest have we here against the unwarranted claims of the rougher sex to imperious treatment of the gentler! One Sage gave the name of "Home" to his wife; for it is the wife who makes all the happiness and charm of Home. "To him," said another, "who loves his wife as himself, and *honours her more than himself*, may the expression in Job be applied: 'And thou shalt know that thy tent is peace.'" "An old woman in the house," it was further affirmed, "brings good luck to the house." The chivalry of the Rabbins did not stop short at women who were young and beautiful. As in the Bible so in the Talmud, there are instances of women who were the good angels even of learned sages. R. Akiba gained his knowledge and his fame through the exhortations to study which were impressed upon him by his wife. The story of the want she endured, though she was the daughter of a wealthy man, while Akiba was away seeking knowledge at the feet of great masters, is full of pathos. Everyone recollects, too, how R. Meir's wife taught her husband the lesson of charity and forbearance by a clever exposition of a Biblical passage. What matters it if here and there the Talmud seems to deal harshly with women; such illustrations as we have cited prove beyond question that a deep respect for the sex and a keen appreciation of all that men owe them held a prominent place in the minds of the Rabbins. It is true that women have been declared to be free from many of the religious obligations which have been laid upon men. But this is only the result of a recognition by the Talmud of the importance and the absorbing nature of the duties which devolve upon women as wives and, above all, as mothers. They were released from the restraints of certain ceremonial observances only that they might be at liberty to discharge the sacred functions which have been assigned to them by Nature and Religion alike. To minister to the happiness of their husbands, and to rear and educate their children, were regarded in themselves as truly religious offices. For the sake of those offices they might well be allowed to neglect minor ceremonial duties. In fact the Talmud recognises that Home is Woman's true sphere. It is no advocate of women's rights in the modern sense of the phrase. The absurd mouthings of a LOUISE MICHEL would have been just as unintelligible to the Sages as they are to common-sense folk at the present day. But there does not seem to be much difference between the estimate of feminine worth which was formed by the most enlightened Rabbins, and that which generally prevails now among Western communities. And as regards the question at issue it is the views of the most enlightened Rabbins that must alone be taken into account. Had those views been allowed fair play without encountering the adverse influence of Moslem notions, the condition of Jewish women in the East would not be, as it is at present, a source of concern.

THE RUSSO-JEWISH REFUGEES.

We published in our issue of the 5th an epitome of the work performed on behalf of Russian refugees who had arrived in London during the year 1882. It is, perhaps, not unwise to reflect as to the amount of real good done for them. The classes of people received varied somewhat from time to time, but at least always possessed the merit of zeal sufficient to prompt them to find their way hither, either with their own resources or by the help of the committees in continental cities through which they journeyed. On their arrival here they had to be sorted. Those having friends who were likely to aid them in various places, were at once forwarded to them; those who were friendless had to have their future prescribed for them. Notwithstanding all the outcry from America, it may be taken as a fact that discrimination was resorted to in the selection of cases to be forwarded there, and we have yet to learn that the majority, or even a large proportion of them have not been able to make their way in however humble a degree. All the more unpromising cases were kept in London, and with a true desire that these should have as good a chance of success here as possible, efforts were made to provide them with sufficient funds to make a start, or to learn a new trade, and the result to a very large extent proved satisfactory. The principle on which they were assisted was that of giving to them at once as much as each case seemed to demand, with a distinct stipulation that only in cases of illness or extreme need, further aid was to be asked for. The number thus settled in London was 363 adults and 121 children, and very few cases of distress now present themselves. The more difficult portion however to deal with was that of those who from infirmity, old age, or other causes, appeared to be quite unable to fight the battle of life away from their own country, amidst a people speaking a language unknown to them, and with habits somewhat different to their own. Fortunately, it was decided at the Vienna Conference that repatriation was possible; this determined at once that it was even desirable in these cases, hence the number of those assisted homewards was 510 adults and 114 children. The item of "refused relief" (of 317 adults and 112 children) arose from some few who applied for relief, but who were after a thorough investigation supposed not to require or not to be worthy of it, but otherwise almost exclusively from the applications of imposters who were enticed here from almost all quarters by the fact of so large a fund as the Mansion House Fund being generously distributed. Every care was taken to elicit the truth of all statements, and a system of careful cross-examination was sure to detect deception. London, however, no doubt has inherited many as her legacy, and the Board of Guardians will sooner or later be visited by them.

Amongst those who congregated at Brody there were some who for excellent reasons could not be sent back to Russia, and it was agreed that they should be dispersed in Europe, and settled finally by certain of the committees. London has received within the last few weeks a large proportion of her share, and the work of tracing the future of these people has given much trouble and considerable anxiety. Nine months' stay at Brody demoralised them so much as to make them most difficult to deal with. They had been living on charity, and seemed contented—nay, were determined—to continue to do so. Board and lodging and clothing were provided for them on arrival, but it was soon manifest that so long as they were allowed to remain directly under the wing of the Fund they were not likely to seek to do anything on their own behalf. Treatment of a kind, but yet of the most severe, description became necessary, and the metamorphosis came with surprising rapidity. Their real selves seemed to be re-awakened, and by constantly and perseveringly impressing on them their actual positions, and pointing to industry as the only possible means of providing for their own sustenance, the lazy set of people that they had been since they left their homes, developed into beings declaring themselves willing and anxious to work for themselves. An advertisement was inserted in this paper inviting employers of labour in the particular trades to intimate their willingness to give work to these people. Not one reply was received. Other efforts of a laborious character were made to the same end, but only with very partial success.

It then became apparent that to emigration recourse should be made, and the Australian and New Zealand colonies were thought to be the best fields to which it should be directed. There started last week for various parts of these colonies fourteen single men and eleven married couples without children, making 36 souls in all. The greatest care, by reference to those well versed in the subject, was taken in the selection of the proper place to which each, according to his calling, was sent. The securing of passages at a reasonable cost was a work entailing a large amount of energy, tact, and patience, almost prohibitive rates being demanded. The selection of those who were to be sent away was made with every consideration of the probability of their success but at first the idea was distasteful to them. Finding, however, that they could earn nothing here, and hearing that so many of their countrymen whom they met in London, would themselves only have been too glad to have had a like opportunity in life, the demand to be sent away came from more than those whom it was desirable to emigrate. At every little detail, however, in the arrangements, their scruples had to be considered. This was a task of a most difficult character, and often threatened the success of the undertaking. Kosher meat was provided for them sufficient for the voyage, and each was provided with a box and suitable outfit. Some money was given to them to enable them to purchase some small articles which they might desire to procure before sailing, and drafts for various amounts payable at destination were given to them, regard being had to their probable requirements on landing until they should be sure to obtain employment, and the drafts being so arranged as to ensure their arrival at the places to which they were destined, and so to avoid any continuance of their crowding together at the first port to which any were sent, and the disposal of the drafts there at below their receivable value. All who have been sent away are strong and active and fit for any sort of hard work, the eldest being only about twenty-five years of age. It became necessary, in fairness both to our brethren in the colonies, who have subscribed liberally to the Mansion House Fund, and to the emigrants themselves, to make them distinctly understand that they would not receive any further provision or pecuniary assistance than was on starting provided, and that they were *not consigned* to any committee as they had been on their journey from Brody hither. They left perfectly satisfied, and even pleased, with their lots, expressing their willingness to depend on their own exertions for the success of their future careers. The Presidents of the congregations at the cities to which various small batches have been sent, have been written to, explaining what has been done for, and what should be expected, of these people, and pointing out that the only truly good aid which they should enjoy, if they should apply for assistance, will be the help to find employment. There is very little doubt but that the type sent is that for which there generally has been a demand in those colonies. So far, so good! for it is confidently believed that this is no shifting of responsibility, but a real settlement. The cost has been much, but not too dear if success follows.

The balance, however, remain in London, and are those who have families to support. Those who are still out of work profess the following trades:—Cabinetmaker, blacksmith, confectioner, masons, shoemaker, tailor, ladies' tailor, tobacco-cutter, cigarette maker, and there is one labourer.

It is hoped that those who have it in their power to give them hard work of any description will intimate their willingness to do so. Their ability they must prove for themselves; their physique is such as is required for packers, &c. Although for two or three weeks they will still receive some small allowance from the Fund, they must, even for their own sakes, be thrown on their own resources. That work, therefore, should be forthcoming is to them a necessity for which, young and active as they are, they should not long have to wait.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A number of large landed proprietors in Southern Russia have been summoned to St. Petersburg to take part in the labours of the Commission which is charged with the elaboration of measures for bringing about a settlement of the Jewish question. This Commission is reported to have decided that Jews who have passed through a University course of studies should receive the same rights as those which are enjoyed by Christians of a similar category.

An entire Jewish family at Tomaszow, near Lodz in Poland, consisting of the manufacturer, Herr S. Landau, his wife, son and daughter, were murdered on the night of the 17th ult. The body of the son was horribly mutilated, his limbs having been literally hacked to pieces. No clue has been obtained with regard to the murderers, who carried off a large sum of money, estimated at 30,000 roubles, which was known to have been in the house.

A German traveller, in a work recently published at Cologne and entitled, "Aus Japan nach Deutschland durch Sibirien,' refers in the following terms to the Jewish residents of Siberia: "The Russian Government, which apparently closes its eyes whenever the Jews in European Russia are plundered, maltreated and beaten to death, protects those who live in Siberia. The Jews in that region enjoy all civil rights with some few restrictions, such as the prohibition to deal in spirits and to become officers in the army. For this reason many Jews from Russia and Poland have settled in Siberia; many, who were also sent thither during the last Polish insurrection, did not avail themselves of the subsequent pardon granted by the Emperor, preferring to remain in the country. The Jews there are honest and industrious, both as merchants and artisans, and thanks to their intelligence and activity, they enjoy universal esteem. The German merchants assured me that they prefer to do business with the Jews rather than with the Christians."

Contrary to all expectation, and to the intense gratification of the Jews throughout Russia, the accounts of the current year's requisition of conscripts are very favourable to our coreligionists. It had been feared that owing to last year's emigration, the abstentions among the Jews would have been very large.

MANCHESTER.

A correspondent writes: The social and sanitary condition of the poorer class of Jews in Manchester and Salford has long been a matter of anxious and careful thought to those who take an interest in the welfare of the Jewish community. In Manchester Mr. William Aronsberg, J.P. has made the question a special study and has probably done more than any other individual member of the Jewish body to infuse into the minds of poor Jews the necessity of their making themselves and their homes clean and comfortable. By house to house visitations, by gathering people together at his own home, by assembling them in larger meetings at their places of worship and in various other ways he has laboured to impress it upon them, as being a duty they owe to themselves and their children, and to the community at large. As a magistrate he has enforced it upon them in his intercourse with them at the police courts and has endeavoured to show them the shame and scandal they bring upon themselves by the practise of carelessness in their habits of life. While endeavouring to foster among them this habit of cleanliness he has also urged upon them the great injury and disgrace done to themselves and the community by the occasional disturbances arising among their societies, and the grave scandals which follow. His labours which have been persistently carried on for years are bearing good fruit, and the sanitary condition of the poor Jews in Manchester is, taking their peculiar position into account, now excellent.

As a recognition of his work among them and their regard for his untiring labour in their behalf, they have presented a requisition to him, signed by several hundred persons, asking him to become the sole trustee and perpetual President of their Hebras (Societies) in order that they may be able to consult him in all cases of difficulty and dispute. Although the work will be great and unpleasant, Mr. Aronsberg, whose desire at all times to help his less fortunate brethren is much appreciated, has consented to agree to the prayer of the memorialists and to accept the office. Last Sabbath he attended morning service at their place of worship, and delivered a long and earnest address, in which he spoke with much feeling upon their condition and the hardships many of them have to undergo, and took the opportunity of again impressing upon them the need of cleanliness and morality in their daily lives. Their duty he said was to preserve the name of Jew unsullied and honoured amid a Christian community and to teach their children how they could become good and respected members of society. In concluding his address he recited in English for the first time in this synagogue, the prayer for the Royal Family of England, and it is to be continued henceforth every Sabbath and on festival days.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 29TH, 1882.

"The Jews are not in fashion among us at present," remarked the *Golos* very recently in explaining the causes for the latest restrictions and prohibitions regarding the Jews. I will briefly mention some of these restrictions.

From Minsk the *Russki Evrei* is informed that according to a fresh circular Jews will no longer be allowed to serve as engineers, or even as artisans and technologists on railways, such employés having hitherto been classed among the privileged persons. This new measure is already in force on the Libau-Roumanian line.

The Chief of Police at St. Petersburg has sent instructions to his subordinates with regard to the residence of Jews in St. Petersburg, the chief point in which is a strict order to expel all Jews from the city whose passports do not entitle them to reside there.

In the district of Elisabethgrad a large estate was sold by public auction, the purchaser being Herr Brodsky, a Jew. The district court confirmed the purchase, but the Senate, to whom it had finally to be referred, annulled the sale on the plea that landed property cannot be made over to Jews.

Here we have restrictions emanating from three different ministerial departments, viz., Roads and Communications, the Interior, and Justice, all of them of the same character and all bearing witness to the fact that "the Jews are not in fashion among us at present." No other reason can be given for these restrictions, least of all a desire to serve the interests of the *salus publica*. On the contrary, the Government in its hostile legislation against the Jews acts with a self-denial worthy of a better cause, and forcibly reminds one of the historical utterances of the Empress Elizabeth Petrowna, "I will not obtain any advantage from the enemies of Christ." That these are the sentiments which animate the Government may be gathered from the following facts.

Prior to a sale of crown lands which was to be held at Warkowitschi in the Government of Wolhynia, a notice was published that Jews and Poles would be excluded from bidding. The result was that only four persons, of whom three were foreigners, and the fourth a communal scribe who can scarcely have been a *bona fide* party, were present at the action, and consequently the greater part of the crown lands remained unsold. Such a circumstance has never been known to occur before. That the State Treasury suffers as much by the May laws of Count Ignatieff as do the Jews is easily to be understood. Somewhat similar proceedings are reported from Kertch where Jews have been forbidden from taking part in the sales at the crown salt mines. This prohibition means nothing less than ruin to a large number of Jewish salt merchants, whilst the loss to the exchequer must be enormous, since the prices obtained at the sale were fully 75 per cent. below the usual average. The *Woschod*, from which I quote the foregoing facts, expresses the hope that the attention of the local authorities may be called to the injury which is done both to the State and the public, by his interference with the privileges of Jews as traders, but I am too well acquainted with the character of the "Tschinownik," *i.e.* Government officials, to share the hope that anything is to be expected from them. Nor did I anticipate any favourable results from the petition addressed to the Government by several great landed proprietors, including the Marshal of the Nobility, Count Mussin-Puschkin, and Count Tschazky, who pointed out the harm which the May laws of Count Ignatieff would inflict on land owners and the population generally and therefore prayed for considerable amendments in these laws in favour of the Jews. But the "Tschinownik" serves neither the State nor the Government, he does not keep in view the interests of the reigning dynasty or of the public welfare, he only obeys and serves his superiors, and that not as a matter of discipline, but simply in the hope of recognition and reward. The Jews not being in favour with his superiors, the whole weight of his power is brought to bear against the Jews, whilst no one gives heed to the fact that side by side with these diversions the Russian rouble is being depreciated from day to day, thereby weakening the State and impoverishing the people more and more. Fashion goes before everything with the Russian "Tschinownik," and when fashion speaks there ensues silence not only on the part of humanity, right, and the interests of the state and the public, but also of logic and of that sound common sense of which the Russians not without reason are so proud. This is clearly pointed out by the *Golos* in an article discussing that clause in the May laws which permits Jews only to carry on a trade in spirituous liquors in houses erected on land legally belonging to them and which they had acquired before the promulgation of the laws.

After inquiring what it matters to the State and to Society whether the spirit trade is carried on in houses belonging to the Jews themselves or in houses not their own, or whether they entered into possession before or after the 21st of June, 1882, the *Golos* argues that the Government, regarding the Jews as the corruptors of the people, may, perhaps, have ordered these restrictions with the view of diminishing the harm which Jewish spirit dealers can do to the people. If this be the view taken by the Government, then, maintains the *Golos*, it is utterly erroneous and indefensible on the following grounds. Carefully drawn up statistics show that since the introduction of the new excise system, that is since the year 1871, the total quantity of spirit products in the great Russian Governments has increased by sixty per cent. whilst in the Governments in which the Jews are allowed to reside, there has been a decrease of 8 per cent. Again the consumption of spirits, with the exception of such spirits as were required for industrial purposes, has actually been doubled since the same period in the great Russian Governments, whilst in those inhabited by Jews it has diminished by 14 per cent. Finally between the years 1858 and 1862, the proportion of deaths from excessive drinking was ·0178 per 1,000 in the Governments open to the Jews, against .0317 per 1,000, or 78 cent. more in the provinces where Jews are not allowed to reside. In one word, these statistics conclusively prove that the Jews have had no hand in the development of the liquor traffic and that consequently there is no good ground for excluding them from this trade. The article then proceeds to show how this restriction must necessarily impoverish the Jews in the western districts of the Empire who were engaged in this traffic and it concludes with the question whether it is profitable to the State to allow a large portion of the population on the Western frontier to sink into poverty and beggary in consequence of the numerous hostile measures which prevent them from earning their livelihood. But then "the Jews are not in fashion among us at present."

Like every other fashion, the present mode of hunting down the Jews will sooner or later have to give way to another fashion. But the present fashion penetrates into circles where one would least expect to find it, such as, for instance, the State Attorneys or procureurs. Only the other day, at the trial of an individual for perjury, the Assistant State Protector seized the opportunity for making a violent attack upon the lower classes of Jews, whom he charged with ruining the peasants through their usurious practices, and with being wanting in respect for the laws of the country. Herr Kupernik, the advocate for the prisoner—in announcing that owing to the language used by the Public Prosecutor the tribunal had been biassed against his client, and that he would therefore appeal against its decision—observed that if the law forbade the publication of articles in the press which tended to engender feelings of hatred on the part of one section of the population towards another section, it was more reprehensible still for an official in the uniform of the State to adopt a similar course in the presence of peasants, who but very recently were under the impression that they might plunder and kill the Jews with impunity. Herr Kupernik expressed the fear that the utterances of the Public Prosecutor would fall on fertile soil, and he concluded by declaring that no tribunal ought to allow such language to be employed in a place where justice has to be administered. Although, as I learn from the *Golos*, there is little chance of an appeal being granted by the Cassation Department of the Senate, the significant fact still remains that the persecution of our coreligionists has been carried to such an extent that State Attorneys venture to vilify the Jews in a court of justice without being called to order by the Bench.

And what do the Russian Jews themselves think of this fashion? Unhappily, our rich or cultured coreligionists think of anything and everything but their poorer brethren, who are the victims of the present fashion. At the theatres, in concert and ball rooms, no signs are to be seen of the May laws or of the unhealed wounds of the anti-Jewish riots of 1881-1882. Our cultured and wealthy Jews amuse and Russify themselves without bestowing a thought on those unhappy brethren in faith who every day are becoming poorer and poorer. Several letters from the provinces are lying before me, all of them depicting in heartrending language the terrible misery which prevails among the majority of the Russian Jews. And, as these poor people have learnt to their cost, that neither enlargement nor deliverance is to be hoped for through the help of their more fortunately situated coreligionists, they once more look to emigration as the only means of rescue from their mournful and degraded condition. For, notwithstanding the failure of last year's emigration, the mass of Jews believe that it is only by emigration that the Jewish question can be finally settled. Coupled with these thoughts are hopes of help from abroad, and especially from England, which since last year is no less popular with Russian Jews than was at one time France and its great Emperor, Napoleon I. It is truly touching to hear with what gratitude and honour the noble spirit of the English nation and its warm-hearted philanthropists is referred to at Jewish markets and in the synagogues. Names such as those of Princess Beatrice, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mrs. Finn, Cardinal Manning, Laurence Oliphant and others, have become household words among the Russian Jews at large. It is not yet certain whither a fresh stream of emigration would be directed: but the chances are in favour of America, from which greater advantages are anticipated than from the Holy Land.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE *HABAZELETH*.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JERUSALEM, JAN. 3, 1883.

Mr. J. B. Frumkin, Editor of the *Habazeleth*, having published an article on the greatly to be regretted dismissal of Mr. Joseph Effendi Kriger, Secretary to the Pasha of this city,—a subject to which I alluded in detail in my previous letter—and he having in the course of his article made use of the word, "despotism" in speaking of General Wallace, the United States Minister at Constantinople (who is the author of the misfortune which has befallen our coreligionist), the journal has been suspended, and Mr. Frumkin himself condemned to forty-five days' imprisonment.

This is a fresh triumph for the enemies of the Jews, and the knowledge that they have been instrumental in suspending the publication of what is virtually and by right of seniority the organ of the Jewish community in the Holy City, has given additional zest to their celebration of the Christmas and New Year's holidays The grief which our community still feels on account of the dismissal of Mr. Kriger has been intensified by the undeserved punishment which has been inflicted on Mr. Frumkin, and which has reduced a respected man and the father of a large family to the direst poverty.

Mr. Frumkin has just received permission to resume the publication of the *Habazeleth*, the last number of which appeared on the 1st of December, but this sanction avails him nothing, for being in prison he is unable to give that personal and constant attention to the editing, composing, and printing of the journal, without which it cannot possibly make its appearance. His misfortune has deeply touched our coreligionists here, and, poor as we are, the three communities in this city have subscribed £30 towards relieving his distress. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Alliance Israélite and the Anglo-Jewish Association will promptly come to the aid of this victim of the enemies of the Jewish name.

I cannot close this short letter without expressing my regret, which is shared by the community generally, that with these sad incidents there should have been coupled the names of personages as respected as they are illustrious—of a superior and estimable man, such as General Wallace, of a good and upright man, such as the United States Consul in Jerusalem, and finally of our excellent Governor and benefactor, Raouf Pasha, who has hitherto always been noted for his equity and impartiality.

BERLIN.—The anti-Semitic journalist, Liebermann von Sonnenberg, was last week sentenced at Berlin to 20 days' imprisonment and a fine of 200 marks for having libelled certain members of the Town Council. The Public Prosecutor had demanded 50 days' imprisonment and 300 marks' fine. A few days previously Herr von Sonnenberg had brought similar actions against the Editors of some of the leading journals of the Capital, including the *Vossiche Zeitung*, the *Volkszeitung*, and the *Börsencourier*. One of his witnesses, the Pastor Hapke, who persistently declined to take the oath because the President of the Court (Herr Lion) was a Jew, was fined 300 marks for contempt of court. The case was then adjourned in order that every means should be adopted to induce Hapke to allow himself to be sworn. The Court threatens him with the extreme penalty of six months' imprisonment.

I can highly recommend Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS for all Throat Irritation and Chest Diseases." (Signed J. Swain, M.P.S., 249, Mill Street, Liverpool. They instantly relieve and rapidly cure Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Phlegm, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism, and taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.—[ADVT.]

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Following the example of the Grosvenor Gallery, the older institution at Burlington House has this year added to its Winter Exhibition a selection of the works of two recent masters, those represented being John Linnell and Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

It is matter of regret that no Jewish name appears in the catalogue, neither on the roll of members of the Academy, amongst the lenders of the works exhibited nor included in those of the artists represented. This speaks but poorly for Jewish art and Jewish appreciation of art. It must be confessed as a lamentable truth that our nation do not patronise the arts in a manner which, from their wealth and position might be expected, but few high-class pictures adorning the dwellings of our well-to-do brethren, the Rothschild and Goldsmid families perhaps excepted. Doubtless our race is a mercantile one, but amongst our fellow-countrymen we find that this is precisely the class which best appreciates and chiefly encourages the fine arts. Perhaps the absence of Jewish support may be accounted for by the fact that the uncertain tenure of their property deterred our ancestors from purchasing valuables so easily destructible; thus their descendants reared, deprived of artistic surroundings, lack the requisite culture to appreciate them.

Upon entering the Academy, one finds, in Gallery I., the Linnells, which although one misses some of the best known works of the artist, may be considered a representative exhibition. Many of the pictures are familiar to amateurs through the medium of Messrs Agnew's gallery and Messrs. Christie's saleroom. Linnell's chief characteristic is his high sense of the poetical and romantic. His furtive glimpses of dawn and lingering tints of sunset have a reposeful attractiveness impossible to resist, whilst his threatening thunderstorms possess a majesty and power which seem even to pervade the atmosphere of the beholder. The only important religious picture in the present collection is "The Eve of the Deluge" (8), lent by Mr. Angus Holden. In this the ark is seen upon a rocky height, with birds and animals flocking into it; in the foreground is a group of eight persons; a distant view of rocky country forms the background; the stormy sky being lit up by the setting sun. The figures in this picture are far more highly finished than is usual with this artist or his followers. Both in Linnell's works and in those of Samuel Palmer, his chief disciple, the imagination is largely called upon to delineate the human and animal accessories of their landscapes. In an essentially landscape painter this slightness of finish is no blemish, because the attention is not then distracted from the main purpose of the picture. As, however, no representation of "The Eve of the Deluge" would be complete without some reference to Noah and his family, the painter has shown appreciation of his subject by rendering them one of the chief points of interest. The angry clouds portending rain, though finely painted, suffer by comparison with the picture, painted about the same period, hung immediately below it, "The Last Gleam before the Storm" (9), lent by Mr. Henry Mason, but formerly in the possession of Mr. Woolner, R.A., which is perhaps one of the finest pictures Linnell ever painted.

In gallery II. is Mrs. Joseph Elder's "The Disobedient Prophet" (66) illustrating I. Kings, chap. xiii., a sombre picture, well in keeping with the subject. The dark pine-trees, learnedly studied, loom above on the mountain like a pall, and lend character to the composition. In "Abraham entertaining the Angels" (89) an unfinished sketch, Abraham is seen standing, cap in hand (not the Eastern form of politeness), while the three angels are seated at a table beneath an overhanging tree. An attendant is removing the laver in which the feet of the travellers have been washed. The figure of Sarah seated in the doorway of a modern house, which is approached by a flight of steps, is an evident anachronism. In gallery III. is the quaint "Launching and Rescue of the Infant Moses" (77) by Paris Bordone, a panel in two compartments. The subject is rendered with a naivety and genuine religious fervour, which entirely remove the incongruity of the contemporary surroundings. In the same gallery are Nicholas Poussin's "Moses Sweetening the Waters of Meribah" (181) and "Moses Striking the Rock" (192), formerly in the Hamilton Palace collection, unkindly attributed to Tintoretto.

The works of Rossetti are assembled in Gallery V. They suffer by being hung together, in consequence of the sense of monotony which is experienced, owing to his habit of almost invariably painting one model, a face already familiar to the public through the canvasses of Mr. Burne Jones. They are also prejudiced when compared with the older masters by their almost complete absence of facial expression. From this latter condemnation must be excepted the figure of David, pastor, in the left-hand compartment of the triptych (296) lent with characteristic liberality by the Dean and Chapter of Landaff Cathedral David is here represented as a youth with a crook, in the act of slinging a stone. The expression of his face, determination not unmixed with anxiety as to the result, is extremely well rendered, and the whole figure is in better drawing than to what this artist has accustomed us. Opinions may differ as to the advisableness of introducing the shepherd's crook which David holds in his left hand. In the sketch for the picture also exhibited (363), it serves to hold a kerchief suspended, filled with stones to be used in the fight with Goliath, but in the picture itself, the kerchief is discarded, which renders the crook apparently meaningless and likely to hamper David in the combat. The background consists of an army of soldiers who might, with advantage, have been omitted. The compartment to the right, portraying David, rex, in age, playing a musical instrument, is less pleasing. The picture hung next to this, "The Bride" (297), in illustration of the words of the "Song of Solomon," "My beloved is mine and I am his," &c., from the collection of Mr. George Rae, is a fine study in carnation and green. Genius is apparent in the drawing of the roses and in the contrast of the hand of the negress with the vase which contains them. Our pleasure in this delightful picture, probably the best in the room, is alloyed however, by the same indifference to accessories which is here again shown, the ornament which the negress wears on her breast being Runic or Celtic and distinctly not Oriental. This picture was painted in 1865, but repainted in 1873, the figure to the right suffering in consequence. For the remainder of his canvasses Mr. Rossetti chiefly finds his subjects in the New Testament and the earlier Romanticists.

We venture to predict that the opinion of most who visit this, the first exhibition of the late Mr. Rossetti's pictures will be, that although a brilliant and luminous colourist, his power in draughtsmanship and design was unequal to the heavy demands made upon it by the splendour of his conceptions It must be conceded that he is very strong in his earlier method and is at a disadvantage, owing to this period of his artistic life being but feebly represented in the present collection. It is understood, however, that the exhibition of his works, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, is especially rich in this class.

THE FIRE IN JAMAICA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

KINGSTON, 24TH DEC., 1882.

No doubt you have already had some particulars of the calamitous fire which, on the 11th of this month, laid almost the entire city in ruins. The fire spread in an incredibly short time, and there was scarcely a street or alley that was not like a blazing furnace. The two synagogues were soon surrounded by flames, and became a speedy prey. Of the grand old synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, which was built in 1750, nothing but the bare walls now remain to mark the site of one of the finest buildings in the Island. Not a vestige of the contents was saved. The *Sepharim*, the silver ornaments, and other appurtenances, all have been consumed. The "German" Synagogue is also completely destroyed, but there was just sufficient time to save the *Sepharim*. The desolation around us is complete, and mourning is general. Among the losses are many valuable Jewish records, some of great historical interest. For instance, the Rev. A. H. Nieto, whose residence was burnt to the ground, has lost his valuable library, which contained, among other interesting items, a rare portrait of the celebrated Haham Nieto and several valuable MSS.

The Jews met on the following Sabbath in the Masonic Lodge room which was fitted up as a temporary place of worship as far as the extraordinary circumstances would permit. The Master's chair served for the *Eschal* (with one *Sepher* in a boot trunk) and the Master's desk for the *Teba*. The sad feelings of the congregation meeting in this manner can easily be imagined. The Minister of the "German" Synagogue read the service and the Minister of the "Sephardi" Congregation delivered an address. The Bishop of Jamaica sent to the Rev. A. H. Nieto a letter full of expressions of sympathy and condolence and offers of assistance.

In the deplorable condition in which this community has been suddenly placed, we cannot doubt that our brethren in other parts, especially those having association with the Island, will come to our assistance with all promptitude and fraternal feeling. We require all that a community needs. Our synagogue, even to prayer books and *talithim*, all have been destroyed. The commercial and personal losses are beyond my province to dwell upon.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Herr Leopold Ritter von Wertheimstein, who for many years was entrusted with the procuration of the house of Rothschild in Vienna, died recently in the neighbourhood of that city. At one time the deceased held a distinguished position in financial circles in the Austrian capital. At the time of his death which occurred at the advanced age of 82, Ritter von Wertheimstein was President of the "Donau" Insurance Company and Director of the "Kreditanstalt" and of the Northern Railway. The terminus of the railway has been bedecked with black flags as a token of mourning.—Dr. Ignatz Kuranda, the well-known member for Vienna in the Imperial Parliament, has been re-elected President of the Jewish community in that city.

PARIS.—In another column we refer to the alleged Jewish descent of the late M. Gambetta, and to the more authentic assertion as to the Jewish origin of M. Jules Simon. Our Parisian contemporary, which we have quoted on this subject, mentions that another eminent Frenchman, who has made a name for himself in another walk of life, belongs to the Jewish faith not only by descent, but by actual birth. This gentleman is M. Gustave Worms, the celebrated *Sociétaire* of the Comédie Française. He has sprung from a humble Jewish family, which has always remained faithful to its religion. Forty years ago his father, who was a butcher by trade, was familiarly known in the Jewish quarters of the Temple and St. Martin in Paris as "Mayersche Katzef."—The Counts Abraham and Nissim de Camondo, the well-known financiers and philanthropists, have been gazetted Officers of the Legion of Honour.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.—A meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Wednesday. A report of the proceedings will be published next week.

EDINBURGH.—The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held on Sunday last, Mr. J. Michael, President of the Branch, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed at some length by Mr. Henry Worms, the honorary secretary of the Leeds Branch, who dwelt on the useful philanthropic and educational work performed by the parent body, and gave the members several hints, based on his own experience, as to the best mode of canvassing non-Jews for membership of the Association. The honorary officers of the Branch (comprising Mr. Michael, President, Mr. D. Goldston, Treasurer, and Mr. M. H. Isaacs, Honorary Secretary) were re-elected; and the meeting separated after passing votes of condolence on their recent bereavements to Baron H. de Worms, M.P., Mr. Serjt. Simon M.P., and the Rev. Prof. Marks, and votes of thanks to Mr. H. Worms and the Chairman.

HULL.—Mr. Jacob Alper, the President of the Congregation has been unanimously elected a Life Governor of the Hull Infirmary Board in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund.—At the annual meeting of the delegates of the Hull District of the Loyal United Order of Oddfellows, Mr. David Moss was elected District Treasurer by a large majority; at another meeting he was also elected without any opposition Grand Treasurer of the Order.

LEEDS JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The annual entertainment in aid of the funds of the above charity was given on the 10th at the Grand Assembly Rooms, Leeds, under the direction of Miss Lizzie Harris, daughter of the President of the school (Mr. L. Harris). Through the energy of Miss Harris and those who assisted her a net sum of £40 will be handed over to the Committee of the institution. The programme selected was the comedy of "Ruth's Romance," in which Miss Harris, Mr. H. Whalley, Mr. J. Harris (son of the President and of Christchurch College, Oxford) represented the several characters. Miss Farbstein of Hull, Miss Harris, Mr. R. J. Westly sang during the evening and Miss Dora Gross (eleven years of age) played a solo on the pianoforte. The concert was under the patronage of the Mayor of Leeds and Mr. Barran, M.P.

PORTSMOUTH.—A meeting of the Portsmouth Jewish Literary and Debating Society was held on Sunday last, when Mr. P. H. Emanuel read a paper entitled, "Customs and Superstitions of the Chinese." After a short discussion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Emanuel.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d.; tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

A JEWISH FAMILY BIBLE.*

The handsome quarto Bible just completed by Messrs. Rider and Son, should be heartily welcomed in Jewish circles. The Hebrew text is printed in fine clear type and the English translation is equally well printed in bold type in parallel columns. The Anglican Version has been carefully revised by Dr. Friedländer, Principal of Jews' College. His name alone is a sufficient certificate of merit and a guarantee that the work has been done conscientiously. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, has sent a letter to the publishers warmly and deservedly praising the publication. Dr. Friedländer won his spurs in this field of labour by his tasteful adaptation of the Anglican version of Isaiah to the commentaries of Ibn Ezra. The present publication is distinguished from the great work of Dr. Benisch (now out of print) by the simplicity of its English style. From a careful examination of a few texts we can speak with the warmest praise both of the care exercised in printing the Hebrew and of the excellence of the English translation. The whole work has been produced in a most commendable manner.

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* "The Jewish Family Bible," edited by Dr. Friedländer, Principal of Jews' College (W. Rider and Son, 14, Bartholomew Close).

SWEDEN.—A rare distinction has been conferred on a Swedish Jew, the Royal Academy of Science at Stockholm having awarded the great gold medal, its first prize, to Dr. Karl Warburg, Librarian of the Museum at Gothenburg, for his literary and historical essay on "Olaf von Dalin's Life and Writings." This prize had not been awarded since the year 1856.

FATAL FIRE.—A fire with fatal results occurred on Wednesday night in a dwelling-house in Park Street, Cheetham, Manchester. A Mrs. Levenstien, after putting two of her children to bed, went to sleep on the sofa downstairs, and was awoke by a cry of fire. Running upstairs she found the bedroom where the children were, full of dense smoke. The elder boy was at the door calling to his mother, who carried him downstairs. Returning for the younger one she was driven back by the smoke. A police constable at last found the younger child shockingly burnt and quite dead At the Royal Infirmary, it was discovered that the elder lad had received severe burns about the face and body. It is supposed that Mrs. Levenstein, while putting the children to bed, must have left her candle too near a basket of clothes, and that the fire was smouldering when she left the children.

DR. SCHILLER-SZINNESSY, Reader in Rabbinic and Talmudic Literature at Cambridge University, will lecture during the present Term on the first five days of the week on the following subjects: Zohar, T. B. Shabbath, History of Jewish Literature, Maimonides (Book Ahabah), and T. Y. Shabbath.

A PAPER (being the second of a series) will be read on Sunday next before the members of the "Jews' College Literary and Debating Society," by Mr. M. Hyamson, B.A., on the "Historical Character, Age, and Authorship of the Book of Job."

THE *Athenæum* believes that M. James Darmesteter will continue the annual reports on Oriental literature in France for the *Journal Asiatique*, in the place of M. Renan, who has written them for the last twenty years.

AMONGST the latest acquisitions of the National Library of Paris is a manuscript of the Mishnah and the Babylonian Talmud, containing the tracts 'Baba Bathra," "Abodah Zarah," and "Horayoth." The MS. is a vellum quarto, written in elegant square characters on 213 leaves with marginal glosses, which contain some various readings. It is difficult to give the exact date of Hebrew MSS., but the *Athenæum* believes that it is of the earlier part of the twelfth century. It is wrongly described in the acquisition list as "Parties de la Mischnah." Our contemporary hopes that Rabbi N. Rabbinowicz may be able to make use of it for his important work on the various readings of the Babylonian Talmud, now in course of publication.

WE understand that the Rev. I. J. Mauerberger is a candidate for the vacant post of preacher in Sunderland.

THE Rev. A. B. Davis, Minister of the Sydney Hebrew Congregation, has arrived in England on leave of absence.

THE annual meeting of the Birmingham Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association will be held on Sunday next, and will be addressed by a deputation from the London Council, consisting of Messrs. E. H. d'Avigdor, E. J. Emanuel and B. Kisch, Chairman of the Executive Committee. On the same day the Rev. A. Löwy will address a public meeting at Hull for the purpose of inaugurating a Branch of the Association in that town.

MR. B. WECHSLER delivered a lecture to the members of the "Montefiore" Literary and Art Society on Sunday last, on the subject of the Austrian and Prussian War in 1866. The lecturer, in the course of his address, mentioned the anecdote concerning Baron Willy de Rothschild, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who saved that city during the war.

AN amateur performance will be given on the 31st of March at St. George's Hall, under the direction of Mrs. Maurice Davis, in aid of the funds of the Jewish Convalescent Home.

MR. JOSEPH G. MOORE, R.A.M., and Miss Ray Barnett, performed with great success violin and pianoforte solos at a concert on Tuesday last (under the direction of Mr. George J. Levy) at the Board School in Mile End New Town.

MISS GUSSIE RODOLF, of Cape Town (daughter of the late Mr. S. Rodolf), has obtained the first prize for a Christmas story in the *Lantern*, a weekly paper published in Cape Town.

MDLLE. FRANCES COENI appeared at the "Promenade Concerts," Covent Garden, on the 5th, and had a very favourable reception.

AN excellent and varied entertainment was given on Wednesday to the pupils of the Westminster Jews' Free School at the expense of Mr. Julian Joseph, the Treasurer of the Institution, on the occasion of his marriage. To each child was also given a small present.

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME, SOUTH NORWOOD.—Number of patients in the Home week ending January 12, 1883, 7 men, 5 women, 1 child,--total, 13.

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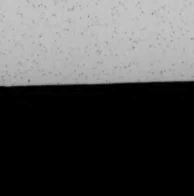

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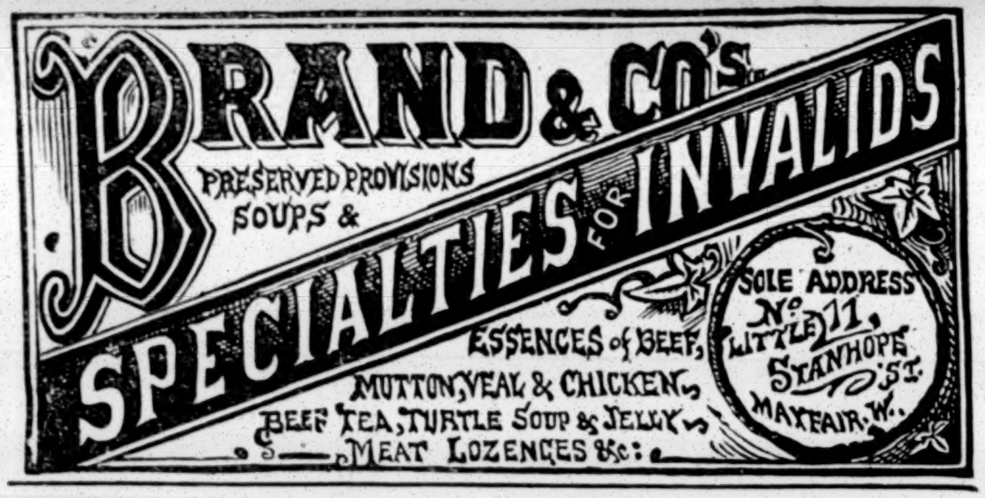
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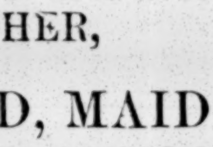

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